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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

London's Naval Plan Of Agreed Programs No Surprise to U. S.

Scheme Evolved to Meet Japanese Objections to Old Treaty

Roosevelt Considers

"Tacit Ratios" Envisioned to Take Place of Stiff Limits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—Limitation of world navies without the use of specific ratios has since last year been a positive objective of British and American policy, hence authorities here are neither surprised nor disappointed at the British Government's open and definite abandonment of the ratio system.

When, at the American-British-Japanese conversations at London in the concluding month of 1934 it became apparent that Japan would not accept continuance of an inferior ratio to the two English-speaking powers, a new method of limitation had to be devised. Informally, the British and American negotiators worked out a system based upon building programs. Each power was to be asked to state what naval vessels it expected to construct annually over a period of years, perhaps up until 1942. There would then be pooling and negotiation over these figures, and possibly some mutual adjustment of them.

Tacit "Ratio"

Of course, the resultant relationship between the navies would constitute a tacit "ratio." But it would not be hard and fast regulation of powers to a 5-5-3 basis—as is the case with Washington and London Treaties, in a sense which has seemed to Japan to be a continual taunt of inferiority.

The Anglo-German agreement of last month, under which Germany's naval strength was limited to 35 per cent of Britain's, was also a flat ratio, but since it offered a great concession to Germany over prior restrictions of the Versailles Treaty it was regarded as a triumph rather than a limitation.

Nothing, therefore, in Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell's declaration in the House of Commons last night is regarded here as of paramount significance.

Roosevelt Confers

However, President Roosevelt was in conference with his chief foreign-policy advisers late yesterday, Acting Secretary of State Phillips, Assistant Secretary Moore, and Norman H. Davis, his naval emissary. Today he saw Admiral William H. Standley, Chairman of the General Board of the Navy, and is presumably amassing information both on general European conditions and on technical naval matters. Admiral Standley, like Mr. Davis, was one of the negotiators at London last autumn when the idea of scrapping ratios was first elaborated.

Far more important than the giving up of the ratio system, which many authorities here would welcome, is the preservation of the board system of naval limitation. Ratios are not important, limitation is. Under the terms of the treaties, a new naval conference was to have been held during the calendar year, 1935, to prepare a treaty to replace the London Treaty which expires on Dec. 31, 1936.

Slim Prospects

Japan's notice of termination of the Washington treaty also takes effect at the end of 1936. But pospects for a naval conference this year look slim indeed. They depend not upon technical factors but on the political stability of Asia and Europe alike. And these elements seem on the whole to be increasingly uncertain. In Asia, the recent assertion of Tokyo's civil and political authority over the Japanese army on the mainland has been encouraging, but it is balanced by the foothold Japan now has in north China. The Japanese-Russian situation is admittedly vastly improved, and little has recently been heard of Japanese-American tension since the recent naval maneuvers.

But in the background there is no evidence of new willingness to compromise on naval relationships in either Washington or Tokyo.

The European situation, upon which Britain's entrance into a naval limitation agreement is predicated, seems to have become more complicated following the Anglo-German pact. That attempt—based upon a ratio—to bring Germany into the fabric of a new ratio system was

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Acme

Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell

Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, Who Offered Plan for Navy Pact

Railway Pay Roll Gave Utility Man Idea for Protest

York, Pa., Company Gave 700 Employees' Names for Vicarious Power Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—A flood of messages from all over the country has come to Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, chairman of the lobby committee, asserting that false telegrams in their name had been sent protesting the Wheeler-Rayburn holding company bill.

Senator Black said that the committee might turn the matter over to the Federal Communications Commission.

"It's too big for us," he said.

Resuming its investigation of lobbying activities today, the Senate committee heard Luther A. Coleman, 28 years manager of the Postal Telegraph office at York, Penna., tell how 766 protest telegrams against the utility bill, all sent from York, were first charged to the Metropolitan Edison Company and later to the bond and stockholders committee.

Part of Associated Company

The Metropolitan Edison is a subsidiary of Associated Gas & Electric Company. Quay C. Haller, representative of the Metropolitan, told Mr. Coleman to make the change in billing the telegrams. In addition to the 766 messages billed against the utility, Mr. Coleman testified that "four or five" individuals paid for their own protests.

"So instead of 766 protests," said Senator Black, "if the Congressman had investigated the matter, they would have found there were only four or five."

"Yes sir," said Mr. Coleman.

Witness said that he had been advised by his home office that protest "traffic" to Washington would be stimulated by congressional developments.

Drummed Up Extra Business

It was the regular thing, he testified, to develop and solicit messages on Easter, "Mother's Day," and in connection with legislative developments in Washington. Postal attempted to get its share of "Mother's Day" traffic, he said, as well as telegrams in connection with any controversial legislation that came up in Washington.

Evidence was read into the record to show that the Western Union officials with agents of the Associated Gas and Electric Company are now engaged in checking over names of reputed senders of protest telegrams in Warren, Penna., to find whether such telegrams were genu-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Navies Adrift

THE British Government's discarding of the "ratio" principle for limiting naval construction alters the face of the entire problem of disarmament at sea.

Is the world facing a new race for sea supremacy? Japan has already annulled the Washington Naval Treaty. The United States is building up toward treaty strength. Germany and other nations are adding tonnage. What does it all mean?

Hector C. Bywater expresses the opinion of a leading British expert in "Navies Adrift" in the Weekly Magazine Section tomorrow.

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Dole Is Denied Able Workers Who Shun Jobs

Step Meets Complaint of Farmers They Can't Get Harvest Hands

Full Action Nov. 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23 — The promised but deferred abandonment of direct relief by the Roosevelt Administration has developed into an acute and pressing issue here during the past two weeks.

From all parts of the country reports pour in that farmers are unable to get much-needed help in harvesting their crops. It is claimed that men on relief in countless cases have preferred to stay on relief rather than accept employment in the fields.

South Dakota yesterday took matters into her own hands and arbitrarily closed all relief agencies until the need for farm labor is met. Pressure for federal action of a similar nature is increasing daily.

Loophole Is Found

The present date on which the Administration expects to end direct relief is Nov. 1. Unwilling or unable to advance this date, the Administration yesterday snatched the United States re-employment service out of obscurity and threw it into the breach.

W. F. Persons, chief of the almost forgotten service, made a public statement announcing an intensive drive to reduce the relief rolls through "aggressive co-operation" with local officials. At the same time emphasis was again laid in official administration quarters on the intent to rewrite existing relief rolls.

Causes Labor Shortage

While there is nothing new in the charge that the relief system has caused an actual shortage of labor in some occupations, the protests have become so much more numerous and insistent during the past few weeks of the harvesting season that the Administration realizes action is imperative.

The obvious political disadvantage of making any drastic cuts in relief rolls with a general election on the horizon still, as it has in the past, militates against a drastic purging of the relief rolls or a complete termination of the direct relief system. Such a change, however, remains the official objective of the Administration and one which it is stressing as much as possible at the present moment in an effort to meet criticism.

Says Labor Available

Mr. Persons emphasizes the efforts of his service to place employables in private positions, stating that 135,000 calls have been made on private employers to take relief recipients during a single month and that during the 12 months ending June 30, "placements made in private employment have almost equaled placements made on public works projects."

He also notifies farmers in need of help to get in touch with United States re-employment service agencies, which he says will be able to provide the desired labor.

In Iowa, whence many complaints have come, he said, there are 23 principal and many more branch

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Chases Chiselers



© Underwood

Harry L. Hopkins

Orders Who Refuse Jobs Stricken Off Relief Rolls

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Tuesday, July 23

Arms—Britain May Ship to Ethiopia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain will probably allow the shipment of arms to Ethiopia. It has been decided "in principle" that there is no reason to refuse arms export licenses.

Britain, it is understood, wishes to place no obstacles in the way of Ethiopia's defense preparations.

A few arrangements yet stand in the way of immediate arms shipments. The four-power treaty of 1930 between Britain, France, Italy and Ethiopia authorizes an embargo, if peace is threatened. Britain wishes to see how the other powers will interpret this provision. Britain also wishes a guarantee that the arms will reach the authorized purchasers.

Meanwhile, British official opinion is reported tightening in favor of League action against Italy if war is declared. Recent American and Japanese expressions of disapproval toward Italy's aggressions have measurably strengthened Britain's hand.

Britain stiffens toward Italy: Page 1.

Strike Tie-Up—Militia Guards Terre Haute

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Business was partly resumed while 1500 to 2000 national guardsmen patrolled the streets today, as the general strike went into its second day, reports the Associated Press. United States Department of Labor conciliators opened conferences with the 48 unions who called the strike. The department's No. 1 mediator, Edward F. McGrady, was reported awaiting word from Secretary Perkins to fly from Washington to Terre Haute. Officials of the Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company, whose importation of strike-breakers inspired the general strike, said they would never compromise.

Minor violence, some property damage and the use of tear gas bombs have thus far characterized the strike, with the guardsmen maintaining a fair degree of control.

Sioux Falls, S. D.: With "sufficient food to withstand a siege," nonstriking workers spent their third night inside the John Morell packing-house plant last night, now numbering nearly 500. The plant was surrounded by militant picket lines, and the nonstrikers chose to remain safely inside rather than return to their homes.

Camden, N. J.: Losing hope that Secretary Perkins would enforce her request for arbitration, which the New York Shipbuilding Corporation rejected, several hundred workers today returned to their jobs, while several thousand remained on strike. The strike was called in May.

Davis Cup—Germany Loses to U. S. in Doubles

WIMBLEDON, Eng.—The American doubles tennis team of Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn defeated their German opponents, Gottfried von Cramm and Kay Lund, today, thus giving the United States a lead of two matches to one in the series to determine who shall challenge England. The score was 3—6, 6—3, 5—7, 9—7, 8—6.

A marathon match: Sports Page.

Italian Finance—Gold Coverage Suspended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The law requiring a 40 per cent gold coverage against the Italian currency has been suspended by decree, it was announced in the Official Gazette last night. The general Italian public was kept in ignorance of the move, but informed circles predicted that this was a long step toward devaluation of the lira.

A controlled currency inflation to finance military preparations was freely anticipated.

Suspension of the gold coverage law does not in any way imply devaluation, it was pointed out. It merely permits more gold to be diverted to military purposes, or more currency to be issued against the existing stock of gold. However, stern measures to avert devaluation in the last eight months have been unsuccessful. With vast military expenditures ahead, it was generally felt that devaluation is only being postponed

Italy postpones devaluation: Page 1.

Exit Dictatorship—Yugoslavia Votes It Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—The Yugoslavian dictatorship has virtually voted itself out of existence, and has voted for a more democratic system. By 190 votes to 2, the new Prime Minister was directed to end censorship, remove all bans on political organization, and in general rebuild the entire political system along more liberal lines.

Thus the long battle of the Croatian minority for full rights in the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

U. S. Engineer To Look Over El Structure

Mayor and Directors Confer on Proposed Steps for Abolishment

Boston Today—*also sees*—Curley threaten to call special session if bond issue bill is not passed—New England keep up HOLC payments in good order—Wes Ferrell become No. 1 hero—Curley's 48-hour bill for state institutions passed by House—200 Chinese children get day's outing at Salem Willows—E. E. Nazarro firm barred from brokerage business.

***Elevated*—Plans to Raze Old Structure Advanced**

Boston's long-cherished hope that the elevated structure from Forest Hills to Sullivan Square might be razed approached one step nearer realization today. Mayor Mansfield held a conference with heads of the Elevated system and discussed substitution of a $35,000,000 tunnel for the present noisy, unsightly and otherwise objectionable overhead system. He announced that the Federal Public Works Project Department in Washington had agreed to send its chief engineer, Clarence McDonough, to Boston next Monday to gather data on the proposal.

The Mayor also said that he believes it will be possible to obtain $15,000,000 as an outright grant from the Federal Government for the project and that the remainder can be borrowed at low interest rates. If approved, the El tunnel will rank along with the Cape Cod Canal and the Passamaquoddy tidal water-power projects as New England's largest federal-state undertaking.

***Governor*—Holds Out Threat of Special Session**

On the home stretch of their long session, Massachusetts legislators weary with seven months of bickering and political maneuvering—today worked with the threat of a special session hanging over their heads. Unless they pass the $20,800,000 bond issue proposal, they will be called back by Governor Curley, he told reporters at his noon conference today.

And if he does call a special session, he will not be content with the $20,800,000 compromise offered him last week by the joint committee on Ways and Means. Instead, he will demand a minimum of $30,000,000.

The ultimatum came as the Governor sat in his high-backed chair and let the breezes from four fans cool the spacious, blue colonial gubernatorial office. A reporter asked what was being done with the bill.

"It is being considered," replied the Governor, "and being fought, but unless it comes through before prorogation, I'll call a special session."

The Governor's word was sent to the House. The Senate had already adjourned until tomorrow morning. It is expected that action will be forthcoming this week.

***Home Loans*—New England Borrowers Are Paying Up**

New England borrowers are doing better by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation than other states of the nation. They paid into its treasury over 100 per cent more money in interest and principal on their loans in the last six months than in the previous six, it was announced today at local HOLC headquarters. And

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Prices of Farm Land And Products Rise In Middle West

OMAHA, Neb., July 23 (AP)—A "back to the farm" movement, which has brought increases in farmland prices of from 15 to 33 per cent over a year ago, give indication that prosperity is finding its way back to the Middle West.

Real estate prices are booming throughout Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming, officials of the Federal Land Bank here report.

The land market is best, they say, in northern Iowa, southeastern South Dakota and eastern Nebraska. Northern Iowa land is up from 25 per cent to 33 per cent over a year ago.

More than 50 per cent of the land buyers, the bank's real estate agents report, are farmers desiring homes.

Cattle prices are up in the area, and with range land in much better condition than last year, grazing land in Wyoming, western South Dakota and Nebraska seems coming into its own again.

Hog prices also are up in the Middle West. The Omaha hog market yesterday reached a high of $10.35 per hundred, the highest price paid since 1930.

A farm near here sold at public auction for $155 an acre. A half section in Sac County, Iowa, sold for $135 an acre.

America for Arms Embargo; London Stiffens Toward Rome; Italy Suspends Gold Coverage

Devaluation of Lira Is Postponed by Sudden Move

Common Stocks Rise, Italian Bonds Fall

Mussolini Acts to Pay Huge Costs of East African Expedition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 23—The general public today remains in ignorance on the important decree suspending the law of 1927 providing 40 per cent gold coverage for outstanding notes. The decree was published in the official Gazette last night but not a single newspaper refers to it this morning.

Financing of the Ethiopian enterprise and increasing the need of importing raw materials are held to have caused the Italian Government to take this step. Italian currency has not yet been devalued nor has the Fascist Government withdrawn support to maintain the lira at its present level. Officially Italy has not departed from gold and reduction of the legal minimum of gold coverage does not—ipso facto—imply abandonment of the gold standard.

Lira Slumps

Financial observers, however, see in the decision the first open step toward devaluation and the lira slumped heavily on foreign exchanges in consequence.

The Government, however, hopes to be able to bolster up the lira at any rate for some time by using privately owned foreign assets. But it is generally felt that devaluation can only be postponed.

The present step follows stringent measures taken in the past eight months to defend the lira, prevent the outflow of gold and restrict imports. But all of these measures brought no improvement in the exchange situation.

Heavy Costs

Italy's bill for her war preparations in East Africa already had amounted to 845,000,000 lire—or more than $70,000,000—at the end of May, an official Treasury statement just published here discloses.

Some Italian economic journals, however, give higher figures. Thus Rivista Bancaria, leading banking review, calculates that the expenses incurred as a result of the African situation totaled 872,000,000 lire at the end of April. If the latter figure is correct—and there is no reason to doubt its accuracy since all the figures quoted by Rivista Bancaria are always taken from official documents—the total cost to date of Italy's preparations for an African campaign already exceeds 1,000,000,000 lire.

How?

Everybody here and abroad is wondering how Italy in these critical times of world finance, trade and commerce, can afford to finance an expedition for East Africa. Can Italy support the financial and economic strain of a long and costly colonial war? Evidently Premier Benito Mussolini thinks that Italy can.

Il Duce does not seem to be disturbed by financial considerations. He is apparently of the opinion that when and if the nation's interest and prestige compel its leader to

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Courtesy of Maritime Association, Boston Chamber of Commerce

En Route to War?

Loading Scrap Metal by Electric Magnets at Army Base, South Boston, for Export Abroad

Port of Boston Booms on Trade In Scrap Metal

Japan and Italy Get Most of This Raw Material of Munitions

Scrap iron, the raw material of war, is being shipped in enormously increased quantities from Boston Harbor to Italy, a survey disclosed today.

Thus Boston Harbor, serene and becalmed, is coupled to the "trouble spot of the world," Ethiopia, against which Italy is preparing to march in the fall.

Scrap iron, an euphemism for junk, old autos, rusted stoves and steel rails, has "kited" up to take its place as one of the principal exports of the Port of Boston. And the militaristic nations of Italy and Japan are proving the best scrap iron customers.

In 1934, Boston shipped only 14,300 tons of scrap iron, all told. In the first seven months of this year, Boston has shipped more than 78,000 tons of the metal, Italy alone taking more than 32,000 tons.

Port Expansion Shown

Last year was heralded as a banner year, with the shipments of scrap iron from all the ports of the nation reaching a new peak. To all

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Old Law, 'Not Worth a Cent' Hit by Proposed One Mill Coin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23 — Step right up folks! only one mill! the tenth part of a cent the hundredth part of a dime!

Such cries from sidewalk salesmen may easily become familiar to American ears in the not distant future. The Administration has formally indorsed a proposal to mint new fractional coinage and will ask Congress to vote the necessary authority.

Two new coins are contemplated. One will be a copper piece slightly smaller than the present one-cent piece and worth just half a cent. The second will be an aluminum alloy piece of approximately the same size and worth just one mill, or one tenth of a cent. This last coin, if Congress authorizes it, will be the coin of least value ever officially issued by the United States.

Formal announcement that Congress will be asked to approve the new coinage was made by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday following a lengthy examination of legal and constitutional questions involved.

Once Had Half Cents

The Treasury had hoped that some loophole might be found in the law whereby states could be permitted to coin their own fractional currency tokens to meet state sales tax demands.

Department of Justice lawyers came to the conclusion, however, that under the terms of the Constitution which confers the exclusive right to issue currency on the Federal Government, it would be unconstitutional for the states to issue tax tokens whether in coin or scrip form.

Since the demand for such coinage is rapidly increasing with the spread of state sales taxes, it becomes the duty of the Federal Government to make the necessary coinage available. An act of Congress must first be passed.

Coinage of a half cent will be no innovation. Such coins were regularly minted and issued from the founding of the United States down to 1857. They were then abandoned since the demand had almost vanished. Nothing smaller has ever been issued in this country.

A one-mill piece will be a decided novelty both in the United States and in the so-called civilized world. Coins of so little or lesser value are to be found in China, India, and in some of the more primitive areas of the world.

Toward the Bottom

But for Europe or the American Continent one mill is getting far down in the monetary scale. England's smallest coin is the farthing, worth approximately five United States mills. The French sou, or five centime piece, figures about 3.3 mills, the Dutch cent at four mill and Swiss centime at two mills.

Missouri and Colorado precipitated the Treasury decision to propose the new coinage by asking whether it would be legal to mint "state" coinage, that is, coinage which would be of value only within the state. Washington and Illinois had already prepared on their own initiative to mint coinage which will presumably now have to be withdrawn.

The small coin problem has arisen where a state has imposed a per cent tax on all retail purchases in payment of which 1 cent is too much on small purchases.

Mr. Morgenthau denied that the decision in any way indicated contemplation of a federal sales tax.

Nye-Clark Drive in U. S. Senate for Neutrality

Roosevelt Wants To Avoid Scare on War

Downing Street Ready to Leave Issues Up to League Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—While trade in arms, munitions, or potential war materials between the United States and either Italy or Ethiopia has been practically nil to date, the American Government wishes to be prepared for any eventuality, and hence is likely to push through before the end of the present session of Congress some form of arms embargo authority.

The neutrality subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is meeting today with State Department authorities for the purpose of drafting a general permissive embargo resolution. In its essentials this is not expected to differ greatly from the old arms embargo resolutions which have separately passed both House and Senate but have never been enacted into law. Whether it will apply mandatorily to both sides in a conflict is the chief point at issue.

Recall Neutrality Bills

That this objective is being sought was further emphasized after William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, and Judge R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary, had a long conference with President Roosevelt yesterday. The activity follows a week-end conference held a fortnight ago between President Roosevelt, Senator Hiram Johnson and Judge Moore aboard the yacht Sequoia. After that conference, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recalled the favorable report it had given on two sweeping neutrality bills submitted by Senators Gerald P. Nye and Bennett Champ Clark, in apparent preparation for the milder administration bill now likely to emerge.

President Roosevelt wishes to avoid giving the impression to a panicky world that he is pushing protective legislation through Congress, and he hesitates to complicate further the legislative calendar. His viewpoint is that if neutrality legislation can conveniently be passed at the present session, he emphatically favors it, but he does not wish fuss and feathers to surround the campaign nor to arouse the Congress.

Scarcely a Flicker

It is not the Italo-Ethiopian situation of itself which has stirred the Administration to action. American trade with both powers has shown scarcely a flicker of increased activity during turbulent recent months.

There is literally no American munitions trade with Ethiopia which shows up on the Department of Commerce books—presumably complete—and scarcely any trade of any sort. In May, it is true, five American automobiles were exported to the African empire, but they are scarcely expected to turn the tide of conflict. There were no indications of trans-shipments of American goods from other countries.

With Italy, ordinary trade is considerably larger, but no material increase has been shown in recent months, and virtually no trade in munitions of any kind. The two chief war materials—copper and cotton show merely normal shipments of copper and the continued sharp decline in cotton which has marked Italy's experiment with wood-fiber substitutes.

Reasons

Reasons for the lack of American trade are various. Italy apparently can get its war materials nearer at hand and cheaper. Ethiopia has no well-established trade channels with the United States, possesses no credit and little means of establishing it; and the materials it most needs—ammunition for the antiquated rifles which every able-bodied male citizen carries—must come from the European manufacturers who first munitioned the rifles in pre-Boer War days. Moreover, modern types of munitions are said to be cheaper and more easily obtainable in European markets. The same goes for most raw materials.

Now that Ethiopia has established its first regular diplomatic representation in the United States in the person of John H. Shaw, New York importer, some few orders may arrive and may be filled.

Could Buy Here

There is at present no legal barrier to purchase by Emperor Haile Selassie of as much munitions or raw material in the United States as he wishes. Indeed, there is a lurking sympathy with the Ethiopian cause, translated into "underdog" terms, which would facilitate some such trade, and there is an active pro-Ethiopian campaign among American Negro leaders. Recruitment of soldiers for foreign service is forbidden in this country, but "sympathy funds" are not.

It is only in case the African conflict should broaden to a European plane that the Administration wishes to be prepared with arms embargo authority. Then a crisis might

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Boston Day... Governor, Home Loans, Ferrell, Auction...

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this wasn't due to a big increase in loans granted, because the 1935 increase in loans has been very slight.

This gain is due, according to Thomas S. Curley, assistant regional manager, to better business conditions for six months, and to more efficient checkup on and notification of defaulting borrowers, he said.

Granting of loans has dropped considerably since January, he said. In January an average of 100 a day were completed while now the number averages not over 25. The HOLC is finding more people financially able to get aid from banks and to continue to hold their mortgages without aid from the HOLC. This is one cause of the drop in loan grantings, according to Mr. Curley.

Ferrell—He's Wielding a Wicked Stick for Sox

Boston's number one hero today was blond Wes Ferrell, the Carolina pitcher who yesterday and Sunday batted two ninth inning homers into the blue to win ball games for the Red Sox. Just like a character out of a Ring Lardner story, Wes Ferrell stepped in as a pinch hitter in the ninth inning of a game with the Detroit Tigers Sunday, and when all hope was being abandoned, he took a grip on his Louisville slugger and parked the apple over the left field wall, clear to Landsdowne Street. Two men were on base and his four bagger gave the winning tally.

The crowd went wild. It was one of those almost unheard of sensations that give the National Game its unexpected thrills.

Yesterday Ferrell pitched to the St. Louis Browns; came the ninth inning, the score was tied one to one. To the plate came Ferrell, a long sweeping cut and the ball trailed after its predecessor of the day before. Final score: Red Sox 2, Browns 1.

That's why Bostonians would give Wes Ferrell the whole town today, if he wanted it.

[Wes Ferrell and other pitchers who can hit are discussed on today's Sports Page.]

Work—House Passes Curley's 48-Hour Bill

Governor Curley scored a victory today when the Massachusetts House of Representatives passed his pet 48-hour work bill by a voice vote. Their decision came like a bolt from the sky and without any quibbling or argument. They were asked to vote and immediately did so by the usual "yeas" outvoicing the "nays."

This bill now goes to the Senate where a lively fight is expected. Republicans in the Senate outnumber the Democrats by a majority of one. Proponents hope that enough Republicans will swing over in favor of the bill.

Chief Republican objection to the bill is the opportunity it will give Governor Curley in handing out 1900 jobs. It is estimated the measure will cost the State $1,800,000 annually in salaries for additional employees in state institutions. Employees in various state institutions now work 60 to 70 hours a week. By cutting these hours down to a maximum of 48, more employment will result, Governor Curley has contended.

Outing—Chinese Children Taken to Salem Willows

Cramming into buses drawn up at the corner of Oxford and Beach Streets today were 200 noisily happy little Chinese children, bound for an outing at Salem Willows. Their host: The Boston Industrial Home.

Invitations to the youngsters were extended in most polite Cantonese by Lee Foo, Boston Chinese merchant, and Soo Hoo Yet, secretary of the United Chinese Association. And with a low bow and proper Oriental phrases masking their excited glee, the children accepted.

Today's trip was one of many conducted by the Industrial Home during the hot summer months. Various groups are entertained in the country or at beaches. The trips are made possible by a special fund of the home.

[Photograph of the Chinese children bound for Salem Willows is given on page 3.]

Auction—Appraiser's Store Has Its Bargain Day

At the Appraisers' Store on torrid Atlantic Avenue today gathered "the butcher, the baker, candlestick maker" prepared for a day's session in bartering for goods to be auctioned off by order of Joseph H. Maynard, Collector of Customs in Massachusetts. These goods were sold as unclaimed articles for non-payment of customs or storage.

Despite the scorching sun, 100 people gathered on the second floor, started bidding briskly for items offered. Although the bids started as low as 10 cents they usually went over a dollar before the auctioneer's "going, going, gone" announced the sale.

Women were active in the bidding. One started a bid of 10 cents for a case of woolen apparel. She bought it for $1.50, the case being appraised at $7.69.

Six drums of seal oil offered some very lively bidding. An offer of $5 started the bidding. It was finally sold for $40 although appraised at $116.

Collector of Customs Maynard was present and took an active part in assisting the auctioneer in disposing of the numerous items. It is expected that the goods will be disposed of by late this afternoon.

Nazzaro—Federal Court Restrains Stock Operations

E. E. Nazzaro as an individual and as a corporation was today restrained from doing business as stock broker in the United States. The injunction was issued by Federal Judge Hugh D. McLellan on a petition filed Saturday by Edmund J. Brandon, local head of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Nazzaro firm has allegedly brought losses amounting to upward of $110,000 to investors. Mr. Brandon charged Mr. Nazzaro and his firm with violating the federal securities act and with irregularities in brokerage practice.

Lights—Dorchester's Day Illumination Explained

Dorchester residents are perfectly willing to pay for well-illuminated streets at night, but when lights burn all day—that's another story. Lately the Edison Electric Illuminating Company has been notified by various Dorchester citizens that street lights had been burning all day. Surely, they reasoned, someone has to pay and it must be the taxpayer.

The Edison company pleasantly explained to each complaintee that the city street lighting contracts cover only hours of illumination specified during hours of darkness. Thus it doesn't cost the citizen a cent extra for additional illumination. But it costs the light company something, and in checking up it made an interesting discovery.

These street lights are controlled by a resonant relay system or wired radio. The transmitting station at Dorchester governs the turning on and off of these lights. When it is time to switch lights on, an operator simply sends a definite high frequency impulse out over the wires. Each resonant relay picks up this impulse, which in turn closes a switch in the relay, turns on the lights.

Engineers of the company have discovered that certain customers' electrical equipment, in the vicinity, develops in operation a frequency that is reflected in the street lighting system and shocks the resonant control relays and turns on the lights during the daytime. The problem is not a difficult one to solve, they said. Steps are now being taken to eliminate the "off schedule" illumination.

Brookline—Abolishment of El Island Station Urged

To Brookline's Town Hall went more than 100 taxpayers and businessmen yesterday. Object: Discuss doing away with the Boston Elevated island station in Village Square.

The meeting was called by the Board of Selectmen following submission by the State Board of Public Works of a plan for moving the transfer point nearer Boston. A tunnel would be built under the square if the public work's plan is accepted. This would relieve congestion caused by the heavily traveled Worcester Turnpike.

A majority at yesterday's meeting favored the plan. It would cost about $1,000,000, engineers said, and would necessitate expenditures of $560,000 for land taking.

Dowd—He's After Rotch Who Still Smiles

A telegram bristling with fire sparked over the wire last night to President Roosevelt from City Councilor John F. Dowd demanding that State ERA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch either be dismissed or be ordered to change his system of selecting persons for employment.

Councilor Dowd said he took this action at request of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, conveyed to him by its president, Mrs. Florence Birmingham.

Mr. Dowd also announced that he will ask the full membership of the council to go on record at its next meeting as favoring the discharge of Mr. Rotch.

Mr. Rotch, the telegram said, had been violating the ERA act in setting up social prominence and high culture as requisites for non-relief ERA positions under him.

But Mr. Rotch smiled today at the action, pointed out that he has previously denied the charges.

Irked—Mayor Denies Fin. Com. Favoritism Charges

Continued to be irked today was Mayor Mansfield over the Boston Finance Commission's imputations of favoritism shown in awarding city contracts. The Mayor did not hesitate to deny all accusations of the report and further said the commission was playing the game of politics and lacked fair play in making its investigation.

One case cited by the Finance Commission was in regard to the Marine Company of East Boston, which, it asserted, had a monopoly on ferry boat repair contracts although its bids were higher than those of other contractors.

Mayor Mansfield vigorously defended the awarding of this contract, said the complaint was inspired by a disgruntled and dissatisfied competitor of the Marine Company.

For the past few months the Finance Commission has been burrowing deep in city affairs and has been successful in unearthing some startling charges.

Trees—Plan to Fill Empty Holes Proposed

The 4000 holes along Boston streets, dug by the ERA for tree-planting, may not go to waste after all. Today Frank H. Foy, director of the National Emergency Council, told Mayor Mansfield that if the city would purchase enough trees to fill these holes, he would see to the furnishing of the work and labor.

An ERA project to plant 7000 trees along Boston thoroughfares fell down through lack of trees when 3000 had been planted. Four thousand holes to spare remained. Yesterday a tree-hole fillingup project was planned to remove these empty holes.

Mr. Foy figures that it will cost no more to plant the trees than to fill up the holes, and it's bound to look a lot less like boon-doggling.

New Liquor Law Takes Effect in Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 23 (AP)—The legal sale of liquor by the drink became a reality in Connecticut yesterday after 16 years. Nearly 100 hotels, restaurants and clubs received the first permits issued by the state liquor control commission under the 1935 law.

The commission mailed 97 permits during the forenoon and late tonight sent out 50 more. The new law, while permitting liquor sales by the drink, does not countenance sales over the bar.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	"Pan Americana";	Baseball game	'Hits and Encores';
5:15	Harvard Sum. School.	soloists; orch.	Baseball school	recordings and
5:30	Studio speaker	Tenor solos	"Jack Armstrong"	shopping talks
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	Vocal duo; news	Male quartet	Boy Scout Drama
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"The Story Man"	Features; news	Reports; sketch	Cowboy songs
6:30	News; features	Music; vocalist	Minute Men talk	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC soloist	Features; music	Russian music
7:00	Spitalny's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy";	Just Entertainment	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	Musical Moments	Sport Comment	CBS vocalist
7:30	Radio Nature League.	Popular vocal	"Singin' Sam"	Odd Issues
7:45	McGoogle Family	Government talk	Boake Carter, news	Cashman's Orch.
8:00	Crime Clues; network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	Charlotte Ensem.
8:15	dramatic sketch	chestra; soloist	"Lace"; soloists	Coast Guard talk
8:30	"Welcome Valley";	Wayne King and	Studio singer	Drama; "Friday,
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch.	his orchestra	Boswell Sisters	the 14th."
9:00	N.T.G. and his Girls;	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Gluskin's Orches-	George Dasch band
9:15	soloists; orchestra	vocal soloists	tra; vocalist	concert
9:30	Russian chorus	Eddy Duchin's Or-	Fred Waring and	Popular Varieties
9:45	Goldman Band con-	chestra; contest	his Pennsylvan-	News Service
10:00	cert; Edwin Franko	'Bittersweet,' with	ians; Col. Stoop-	Jimmy Cashman's
10:15	Goldman, conductor	Francia Whitel	nagle and Budd	Orchestra
10:30	WBZA Players, from	James Melton;	Studio speaker	Jerry Cooper, songs
10:45	Springfield studio	players; orchestra	Spotlight Revue	Prima's Orchestra
11:00	Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news	News Service	Signs off
11:15	Delaporte's Orch.	Sports;	Harry Hoff's Orchestra	
11:30	Dorsey Brothers and	Meyers's Orch.	Ted Fiorito's Or-	
11:45	their orchestra	'The Hoofinghams'	chestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers: Homesteaders Orchestra.
1:30 WNAC, Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game; Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBZ, "Spotlight Revue"; light opera and musical comedy excerpts.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ, Hal Kemp and his orchestra; Babs and her Brothers.
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass"; dramatic sketch and orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, "Salute"; Elgart's String Orchestra; soloists; dramatic sketch.
8:30 WNAC, Oscar Shaw, Elizabeth Lennox; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Our Home on the Range"; dramatic sketch, with John Charles Thomas, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Jimmie Harkins; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, Dramatic Guild presents "Macbeth."

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Women's Symphony Orchestra, Grant Park concert.
10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; popular orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his dance orchestra; vocal soloist.
10:30 WBZ, 152nd Anniversary of Simon Bolivar, South American liberator; talks by representatives of southern republics.

Big Maine Works Machine Headed By Bowdoin Man

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The Maine works progress machine, clogged for weeks by political bickering over the director's appointment, was ready today to start operating under the guidance of Albert Abrahamson, economics instructor at Bowdoin College.

Mr. Abrahamson, who had not previously been mentioned as a candidate for the post, was chosen by Harry Hopkins, works progress administrator, in an unforecast move to break the political impasse. Asserting he did not know himself that he was under consideration until a day or two ago, Mr. Abrahamson said last night he had made no plans for administration of his new job or for outlining a works program.

He planned to confer today with Mr. Hopkins and other works officials to receive the instructions that most state directors received a month ago.

He has yet to wind up details of his present post with the special cabinet committee on price policy, he said. However, he hoped to leave for Maine by the middle or latter part of this week. No headquarters has been selected.

The Maine works progress appointment, the last of the 48 to be made, has been the subject of a political controversy which brought opposing recommendations from Representative Hamlin and Governor Brann.

Mr. Hamlin had declared in favor of Ralph E. W. Hunt of his own city of South Portland, while Governor Brann sought the post for John McDonough, state relief director. Several other names had been mentioned, but that of Mr. Abrahamson was not brought in until the formal announcement from Mr. Hopkins's office.

A native of Portland, Mr. Abrahamson was educated in the Portland public schools and Bowdoin, taking a graduate degree at Columbia. For seven years he has been on the Bowdoin faculty, although for the last year he has been on leave of absence to work with the Cabinet price policy committee. His leave of absence was extended for another year to enable him to accept the works progress post.

Snow and Zero Cold Sweep Over Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 23 (AP)—A cold wave, with zero temperatures, swept across the southern tip of the South American continent today, damaging crops in central and northern Argentina.

Snow storms swept Patagonia and the Andes while, farther north, wheat, flax, and sugar cane suffered.

Boston Events

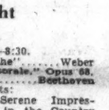
Tonight

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—8:30.
Overture to "Euryanthe".....Weber
Sixth Symphony, "Pastoral," Opus 68, in F Major (1808).....Beethoven
First Two Movements:
I. Awakening of Serene Impressions on Arriving in the Country (Allegro ma non troppo).
II. Scene by the Brookside (Andante molto moto).
Bacchanale from the Ballet Music of "Faust".....Gounod
Overture to "Orpheus in the Underworld".....Offenbach
Liebestraum.....Liszt-Herbert
"Artist's Life" Waltzes.....J. Strauss
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen".....Bizet
DORCHESTER COMMUNITY CHORUS—With ERA orchestra. Free concert. First Methodist Church, Temple Street, near Dern Street, West End 8.

Near-By Summer Theaters

DENNIS—"Fresh Fields," with Margaret Anglin. Cape Playhouse, 8:30.
COHASSET—"Trelawney of the Wells." South Shore Players with Edith Barrett and Shepperd Strudwick. Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.

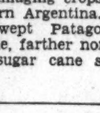


Movies

EXETER—Shirley Temple in "Our Little Girl." 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "The Man Who Knew Too Much."
FINE ARTS—Evelyn Laye in "Evensong," based on life of Melba. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. "Sea Killers," nature pictures.
KEITH'S—Gene Stratton-Porter's "Keeper of the Bees," with Nell Hamilton and Emma Dunn. 11:20 a. m., 2:02, 4:44, 7:26, 10:08. Claude Rains in "The Clairvoyant."



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Front Page Woman," with Bette Davis and George Brent as rival reporters. Fenway, 2:02, 4:44, 7:26, 10:08. Paramount, 10:08 a. m., 1, 3:52, 6:44, 9:36. "Going Highbrow," with Edward Everett Horton, Zasu Pitts and Guy Kibbee.
ORPHEUM—William Powell in "Escapade," with Luise Rainer, new German star. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.
STATE—Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever," sings new number by the director, Victor Schertzinger, and others from "La Boheme." 11:25 a. m., 1:30, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10:10. Our Gang comedy. Color cartoon. "Good Little Monkeys."
MODERN—Kay Francis as a Travelers' Aid worker in "Stranded." 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Death from a Distance."
METROPOLITAN—"Shanghai," with Warner Oland, Charles Boyer and Loretta Young. 11:22 a. m., 1:52, 4:44, 7:36, 10:24. Stage: "Keep Kool" revue.



BOSTON—"Charlie Chan in Egypt." 10:16 a. m., 1:16, 4:16, 7:16, 10:16.
"Chasing Yesterday," with Anne Shirley.
TREMONT—"It Happened One Night," and "Great Hotel Murder." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.
UPTOWN—"The Glass Key," 2:20, 5, 7:35, 10:15. "Hooray for Love."
UNIVERSITY—May Robson and David Holt in "Age of Indiscretion." 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Mr. Dynamite."
COOLIDGE CORNER — Will Rogers in "Doubting Thomas." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Mr. Dynamite."



SOUTH STATION THEATER — "La Cucaracha"; "Ghost Ships"; Charlie Chase in "The Chases of Pimple Street"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.
BEACON—George Arliss in "Cardinal Richelieu." 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:30. "Star of Midnight."

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Mrs. Tomita: Japanese Sculpture. 11 a. m.
ROTARY CLUB—Motion pictures of Normandie's maiden voyage, shown and described by Erbest Dudley Chase. Music. Hotel Statler 12:15.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, continued oppressively warm tonight and early Wednesday; occasional scattered showers are probable; not quite so warm late Wednesday; gentle to moderate southwest and west winds.

Maine: Showers and thunderstorms tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler Wednesday in southwest portions.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Local thundershowers are probable tonight and Wednesday; not quite so warm Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Local thundershowers probable tonight and Wednesday; not quite so warm Wednesday in west and north portions.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local thundershowers probable tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest and west winds over extreme north portion, and moderate south shifting to west over extreme south portion, and mostly overcast weather.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	80	82	Minneapolis	74	88
Bermuda	78	88	New Orleans	80	86
Chicago	78	88	New York	76	82
Denver	62	84	Norfolk, Va.	78	86
Helena, Mont.	60	82	Philadelphia	78	88
Jacksonville	80	90	St. Louis	72	78
Kansas City	82	100	San Francisco	72	64
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	78	92
Miami, Fla.	78	84			

A—8 a. m. July 23.
B—Maximum July 22.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 6:11 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Wednesday 6:44 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:44 p. m.

Connecticut Police and Courts Act to Overcome Road Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 23—Seeking closer co-operation between law enforcement officers and the judges of the lower courts, where almost all motor vehicle cases are tried, Michael A. Connor, Motor Vehicles Commissioner of Connecticut, recently invited to a joint conference judges and prosecutors of the courts, some leading police officers and representatives of his own department.

From the conference has come a move among the judges to promote more uniformity in the haphazard handling of offenses against the highway safety laws. The judges left the conference enthusiastic over a proposal that they set up a statewide enforcement committee. Hearty approval of the idea was voiced by Chief Justice William M. Maltbie. Back of the suggestion is the desire to cut down the motor vehicle accident toll.

The conference was the first of its kind ever held in Connecticut and the judges heard their collective faults described with uncompromising clarity and vigor by one of their own number. Judge Philo C. Calhoun of the Fairfield Town Court, a member of the bench for several years, rose in his place on the floor to deliver his unscheduled arraignment of the way courts deal with automobile wrongdoers.

Scores Practices

Disrespect for law is caused, he said, by practices which are "inequitable if not unethical" and yet are common in the courts. Motorists, he said, are embittered by such practices as frequent granting of nolles after police have made arrests, changing charges from a serious one like drunken driving to a trivial one like violating rules of the road, and the charging of high court costs in some communities.

"Some motorists get the impression that the whole system of courts is nothing but a racket," Judge Calhoun declared, "and I don't know but what they are pretty nearly right." He scored particularly the practice of judges who appear as counsel for accused persons in neighboring town courts.

Judge Calhoun made the suggestion that an enforcement committee be set up and Chief Justice Maltbie applaunded vigorously. The most effective means of enforcing the law, said the Chief Justice, is to create in the public mind the knowledge that something unpleasant will follow disobedience.

Continued Campaign

The campaign for highway safety is a continuing one in Connecticut. State inspection of all automobiles for safety equipment is being carried on now with a high percentage of vehicles being turned away until repairs are made. The state police department, on which falls the central responsibility for road patrol, is hiring 50 additional policemen under authority of the Legislature, most of them for this type of work.

The accident record of the Motor Vehicle Department, up to yesterday, showed a slightly better record than in 1934. There had been 7848 accidents compared to 8147 in the same period of 1934. There had been 6309 persons injured compared to 6633 a year ago.

On the other hand, there had been 221 persons killed this year compared to 213 up to July 22, 1934. Higher speed with greater severity of impact in the collisions is blamed by the department for the larger number of fatalities. A few accidents in which several lives were lost boosted this figure.

Check Speeding

An attempt to check high speed on the heaviest-traveled roads is being made by the new traffic commission set up by the General Assembly. Composed of the highway commissioner, motor vehicles commissioner and state police commissioner, the traffic commission has authority to fix speed limits on state roads. Connecticut has no uniform speed limit law. The Boston Post Road, main shore line artery, is the first to be surveyed and speed signs will be erected there. Speed in excess of the designated limits, which will vary at different points according to conditions, will constitute evidence of reckless driving.

About 35 per cent of the automobiles brought in for inspection so far, according to Chief Engineer Wilbur L. Cross Jr., of the Motor Vehicles Department, are turned down for defects. Brakes account for the largest number of these. Brought back for a second inspection after a trip to the garage, all but 4 or 5 per cent of the automobiles pass inspection. The department has examined 6500 automobiles brought in voluntarily by owners. Later it will start mandatory inspections. Mr. Cross expects that more than half of the cars brought in under compulsion will show mechanical defects.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

Government appeared on the threshold of being recognized, at least in great part. It is now anticipated that the Croats will work for knitting their unity with the Yugoslav Government, rather than fighting it as in the past.

Presumably also a Yugoslav reconciliation with Italy, which had been reported aiding the Croat separatist groups, will be expedited by the new domestic unity.

Reich—Religion Out of Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Compulsory chapel, prayers and religious festivals in higher German schools have been abolished. Henceforth, according to official decree today, these observances shall be purely voluntary. Although a slackening has been marked in religious exercises since the Hitler advent, they had remained a long-established and traditional part of German school life.

Whether the decree was designed as a concession to the neo-pagan movement, as a curb on the parochial schools or as an effort to break the influence of churches over students, was not stated.

Meanwhile, the German Government today dissolved the Organization of Catholic War Veterans.

Addis Abeba—Emperor Has a Party

ADDIS ABEBA—Refusal of the Italian Minister to attend Emperor Haile Selassie's birthday anniversary reception last night is interpreted as a rebuff that will put added strain on already taut relations. The Minister's excuse, according to the Associated Press, was the bitter tone of the Emperor's recent speech to Parliament.

Meanwhile, as the banquet and reception were carried out in regal splendor, the disconcerting noise of drilling recruits could be heard outside the palace doors.

Commerce—Danzig Threatens Poland

FREE CITY OF DANZIG—The National-Socialist-controlled Danzig Government today threatened to demand reparations from Poland for Sunday's decree, which would remove large amounts of Polish trade from the Free City, according to the Associated Press. Danzig authorities were ordered not to comply with the Polish order. It was heatedly announced that the decree would be an intolerable violation of the existing legal arrangement between Danzig and Poland.

The Polish move was directed at transferring lucrative trade from Danzig to Poland's own newly constructed port of Gdynia.

War Clouds—Duce Resents Emperor's Firm Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador to Italy, will again seek compromise on the Ethiopian dispute from Premier Mussolini immediately, and, in default of compromise, will urge him to state the Italian case before the League of Nations Council. Instructions to this end were issued by the British Cabinet yesterday.

Rome: Mussolini was reported yesterday as holding positively to the thesis that the dispute does not, and must not, concern the League. Meanwhile the possibility of war before the end of the rainy season is freely mentioned in many Italian quarters. The recent warlike speech of the Ethiopian Emperor is considered to have considerably aggravated matters. Ethiopian refusal to grant territorial and economic concessions is held definitely to preclude the chance of peaceful settlement.

Japan's current change of attitude to hostility came like a bombshell to Italian public opinion, which was relying on Japanese neutrality. The whole Fascist press is indignant at Japan's right-about-face. Mussolini's favorite view that European civilization is threatened by the black and yellow races is once more invoked, and the white races are called upon to resist the common enemy.

Moslem Riot—British Rifles Crack

BOMBAY, India—Ten were officially reported killed in Punjab Province yesterday, as British rifles cracked in an effort to quiet 5000 rioting Moslems. The rioters were protesting against interference with their worship. They tried to capture a former mosque being torn down by Sikh community which now owns it.

Religious Strife—Irish Mobs Burn and Bomb

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)—Disorders arising from anti-Catholic riots in northern Ireland and resulting in anti-Protestant reprisals in the Free State threatened a spread of Ireland's religious strife.

As a ninth person died here under a sniper's fire, a wave of incendiarism, bombing and stone throwing swept border towns, where mobs burned down three Protestant halls and one Masonic hall.

Virgin Islands—Senatorial Hearing Suspended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The senatorial committee investigating the Virgin Islands administration called off today's hearing when Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, failed to make a scheduled appearance. The committee conferred privately in a corner of the big caucus room for 15 minutes. Spectators were then told today's hearing would be canceled "for reasons best known to the committee."

Meanwhile, Gov. Paul M. Pearson of the Islands denied he had or would resign, but it was a matter of general knowledge that, according to a White House compromise not yet officially announced, he is to be transferred to some other government position. The only official information as to the future status of the Virgin Islands is that they will not revert to navy control.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Fresh Fields"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dennis, Mass.

"FRESH FIELDS," by Ivor Novello, which opened here July 22 with Margaret Anglin in the leading rôle, is easily one of the more amusing comedies to be seen at the summer theaters so far this season. Considering the brief rehearsal period, the performance moved with considerable smoothness.

Of course no little of this was due to the playing of Miss Anglin as Lady Mary Crabbe, the scheming elder sister of an impoverished English household. Miss Anglin kept a large audience constantly amused.

In "Fresh Fields," Mr. Novello tells of the goings-on in the ancient Bedworthy manse when three wealthy "paying guests"—an Australian mother, her daughter and their American cousin—rent the second floor of the old house to save the Bedworthys from financial ruin. All ends happily, if rather unbelievably, with the languid Lady Lillian Bedworthy falling for the he-man from the American plains, the scion of the house marrying the clumsy young Australian girl, suddenly grown poised, and the two mothers starting off for a trip around the world.

"Fresh Fields" is a neat little farce of the type seemingly best adapted to summer theater purposes. And as far as that goes, if it can be shortened somewhat, it may do quite well on Broadway, where it is opening in October. Despite occasional lapses of taste and a number of allusions which would be understood only by an English audience, "Fresh Fields" does its bit for Anglo-American amity.

Among the outstanding members of a cast which furnished splendid support for Miss Anglin's Lady Mary were Mary Sargent as Lady Lillian; Eda Heinemann, who was amusing as the Australian mother, Mrs. Pidgeon; Flora Campbell as Una Pidgeon and Forrest Orr as Tom Larcomb. Eugene Fitch's set was artistically conceived and well executed.

J. D. B.

Educational Display

AT THE Fogg Art Museum, Harvard, there is an exhibition which is instructive and revealing. Those who are disturbed by the seeming indefiniteness of the character of fine art will see disclosed a very orderly method. They will discover that at the base of effusions in color and line there is a system, reducible to mathematics.

This matter of reason versus inspiration provides an endless dispute in art. Some consider that all depictions and decorations are the result of a gifted expression, that artistic forms are dictated by some inexplicable voice with which the talented person is endowed. The rationalists, on the other hand, have worked out bases for every conceivable design. They find that the details are arranged according to repetitions, and contrasts, and inversions; that certain ratios are inevitable between proportions (golden mean), and that symmetries are as fixed and positive as the balances of a weighing scale. Plato made some statements about the mathematical basis of beauty and ever since his day, theorists have written and practiced according to this basis.

This is a long introduction to the current exhibition of designs at the Fogg Museum. For at Harvard, a system is taught which is positive and applicable. Even colors are included in the orderly arrangement; values, intensities, hues are chosen in accordance with their proper position in the plan. Nature does not dictate, it indicates; the artist rearranges the naturalistic image to accord with his basic arrangement.

We may see examples of simple repetition which is orderly and static in design, and then as a means of furnishing variety, alternation of the same motives. There are contrasts of direction, contrasts of tone, reversals. We may note two kinds of symmetry, one static, one dynamic. The latter takes its cue from geometric progression. Nature conforms to increase of units of design in this proportion and artists find that by adjusting their designs to this method, they achieve an extraordinary dynamics.

One may follow the exhibits at Fogg and be satisfied by the exactness of artistic method. True enough, this is not the whole story. Leonardo's "Madonna of the Rocks" cannot be reduced to such a scheme. A margin of unrationalized element remains, and those elements have never been duly explained. That is the artistic equation, and the gulf which separates art from science.

D. A.

All Aboard for an Outing at Seashore



By a Staff Photographer

Group of Boston Chinese Children Ready to Take Bus for Salem Willows

People Protest False Signing Of Names Against Power Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

ine or faked. Previous evidence shows some of these names were taken from the city directory.

Not All Falsely Used

Out of 400 thus far checked over, Representative Dennis J. Driscoll (D) of Pennsylvania said he understood about 150 agreed that they had sponsored the earlier telegrams, but that 250 others had not.

"In this connection," said Senator Black, "I want to say that I am in receipt of messages from all parts of the country telling me that bogus messages were sent in their name protesting the bill and without their knowledge and consent. Frankly, this situation leaves me undecided. I do not know what we can do, unless we turn the matter over to the communications commission. The situation seems to be widespread."

Mr. Coleman was questioned about 36 protest telegrams received from the smaller station of Hanover, Penna., from his agent, Fred P. Bang, who works on a 15 per cent commission basis.

Evidence of Common Source

These telegrams were all signed in the same corner, above the regular place for signature, and have evidence of emanating from the same source. Mr. Coleman agreed that the messages had probably been signed by not more than two persons. An agent of the Metropolitan Edison Company, named Blettner, he understood, had been active at Hanover.

Telegrams received at York were introduced in the record, and were all written and signed on a typewriter. Mr. Coleman said that the telegrams were not typed in the postal office, but he presumed they were typed in the Metropolitan Edison Company.

One bill for the postal telegrams was paid by the Metropolitan, but after that, according to witness, Mr. Haller asked that the bills be sent to the stockholders' committee and to Mr. Haller personally, and the debt was paid in cash.

Shunned Use of Checks

Earlier testimony before the Black committee has shown that the utilities avoided writing checks, in their campaign, and that later all records were destroyed.

Mr Coleman looked through a batch of telegrams sent from his office in an attempt to identify some of the senders. He finally discovered one, and elicited laughter when he said the sender worked for the "Edison Electric Light Company in the meter department." Mr. Coleman later identified a few other telegrams.

One of the telegrams was signed by "Charles D. Small." Mr. Coleman said that Small "had been dead two years."

"How often do they get out a new city directory in York?" Asked Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, referring to earlier testimony that protest names had been taken from city directories.

"Every two years," said the witness. "I think they are getting out a new one now."

In addition to the "tombstone vote", telegrams were sent to Congressmen from the entire pay roll of the York Railways, a traction company, owned by the Municipal Service Company of New Jersey. By "permission" of E. H. Barritz, president of the company, witnesses testified.

Telegrams were sent in the name of the 700 York Railways' employees "unless they objected," Mr. Haller testified. The employees had a chance to object "through their foremen" if they desired, he said.

In another case, the reputed sender has not lived in York for a number of years; while other protests were signed by characters apparently fictitious.

Mr. Haller said he was intructed to get up the protests by his superior, J. J. Burns, president of Utilities Investing Corporation at Reading, Penna. He received $988.72 as expenses for this work, he said. The committee room broke into laughter when Haller said he had destroyed his records. Previous testimony shows that all such records by various agents have been destroyed.

In Employees' Behalf

Two stenographers of the local Edison company assisted him in his work, he said.

"Where did the names come from on the telegrams?"

"I don't know."

"Who signed them?"

"I suppose the stenographer."

"Was it written authority?"

It was here that Mr. Haller created a sensation.

"We had the names of workers of the York Railways."

"Who gave you permission to use their names?"

"Mr. Barnitz (E. A. Barnitz), president of the company. It was in behalf of the welfare of the employees."

"Oh, you voted the pay roll of the company?"

"Yes, about 700," said the witness.

Mr. Haller said he had inserted a public utility advertisement in the York Dispatch and saw the editor about getting a news release from the utilities used at the same time. Part of this release, he said, subsequently appeared on the editorial page. Mr. Haller also protested to the editor of the Dispatch the activities of a local reporter who had revealed Mr. Haller's campaign in a message to a Philadelphia newspaper.

London Seeks Naval Accord via Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

treated by France and Italy as a defection on Britain's part from the Versailles signatories. It seems to have precipitated renewed determination to construct large naval tonnages on France's part, while Italy rushes ahead its plans for two 35,000-ton battleships.

The United States, for its part, is steadily building up to treaty levels under the Vinson program. Full treaty strength is due to be reached by 1942, the year mentioned by the British First Lord of the Admiralty yesterday as the moment for renewal of the new method of naval limitation by pooling building program figures.

While the outlook is dark, it is still possible that in the autumn another effort to prepare for a naval agreement will be undertaken, although a full-dress conference can hardly be held without more agreement than is now in sight, and the time is manifestly too short for such a development. Still, if any conference can be contrived before the end of 1936 it will be possible to continue the limitation system before the lid blows off on New Year's Day, 1937. Statesmanship has therefore a year and a half to master its greatest naval problem since 1914.

Home Loan Collections Show Gain Throughout New England

Collections have increased in the Home Owners Loan Corporation New England office, and bankers and businessmen are finding cause for optimism in this augmented ability of the small New England homeowner to begin to pay off debts on his house.

Since January 1 and up to July 1, borrowers from the HOLC have paid off $2,536,000 in principal and interest on their loans, over twice as much as in the preceding six months when $1,881,000 was paid in. With this encouraging sign, the report from Washington of increases in the number of HOLC foreclosures, with Massachusetts leading the van, does not appear so indicative of hard times for the small homeowner.

This is especially true when the amounts involved in these foreclosures on borrowers from the HOLC are put beside the total amount which the HOLC has loaned out. Amounts in foreclosure proceedings total $882,974 while the small homeowner has received over $2,500,000,000 through the nationwide HOLC and owes it that much today.

Government Foreclosing

But the foreclosures, however few, are putting new tasks on HOLC offices. The New England regional office is fast becoming a combined real-estate firm and loan agency. Starting originally as an organization to loan money to needy home owners faced with mortgage foreclosures on their property, this member of the emergency alphabet corporations has today been forced by its foreclosure practices to fashion a few "to let" and "for sale" signs and begin to look for customers for its foreclosed houses.

Before foreclosure is thought of, there has been a painstaking case history built up for the delinquent borrower in question. In the early days of the corporation there was considerable need of organization along this line, but today careful analysis of each borrower's prospects and accounts is made and sent to Washington, where it governs the central authorities' decision as to whether or not to bring foreclosure proceedings.

Periodic Grants

There has been a falling off in the number of loans granted by this agency of Uncle Sam, beginning April 28, 1934, at which time Congress amended the HOLC to require that borrowers must be in financial condition to make principal as well as interest payments before a loan could be granted.

Congress makes periodic grants to the HOLC and with these grants the organization opens its loan window until the fund is expended. Thus, a grant of over a billion dollars was made and the HOLC was open for loan applications for a 30-day period ending in June. Loan applications received at this time are still being acted on, and will take up the greater part of several months for their determination.

When a loan is granted, the case history of the borrower begins. His payments on interest and principal are recorded, his other disbursements are carefully checked and if he defaults, letters, personal visits and a complete check-up of all the defaulter's assets and earning prospects follow. All this information is forwarded to Washington, as the regional offices in New England have no say as to the commencement of the foreclosure.

A feature of the present HOLC methods in New England is their close following of banking mortgage procedure. When a payment is due the borrower is billed 10 days in advance, and he thus is made to realize that his payment is due. This new efficiency may be one factor in the increasing number of prompt and full payments by HOLC borrowers.

When foreclosure comes, the regional HOLC then takes charge of the house which has come into the Government's possession. Houses must be rented for at least one-tenth of their value, according to Thomas S. Curley, assistant regional manager. In case of sale the attempt is always made to preserve for the borrowers whatever value the house may have above the amount of the government loan.

Houses are to be kept in repair by the HOLC, and rented or sold at a high enough figure so that the Government's investment therein is not damaged.

Wilbraham Caddies Walk Out—On Strike

NORTH WILBRAHAM, Mass., July 23 (AP)—Trouble has been brewing for some time among the caddies at the Stony Hill Country Club at Wilbraham over the alleged payment of small fees and was brought to a head when they went to strike. They demand $1 for 18 holes but were willing to compromise for 75 cents. The cadies will confer with Stan Parzich and the club president in an effort to reach an agreement.

Bridgeport Awaits Word to Start Slum Clearance Project

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Plans for starting the Bridgeport, Conn., slum clearance program within 30 days were discussed yesterday at a conference between Mayor Jasper McLevy and officials of the slum clearance section of the PWA.

Mayor McLevy, accompanied by two other city officials, returned to Bridgeport yesterday to attempt to obtain options, at a reasonable price, on the slum property to be rebuilt. A. R. Klas, director of slum clearance, expressed the hope the necessary options could be obtained, and federal funds allocated for the work within 30 days.

President Roosevelt has asked that slum clearance proposals be completed within 30 days.



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GOOD LUCK* Jar Rubbers

Important. When buying new jars, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the *only* jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.

*Tested and Approved by Good Housekeeping

Have you served any chicken dishes recently?



WE BUY AS MANY VEGETABLES AS POSSIBLE FROM LOCAL FARMS..THAT'S WHY THEY ARE SO CRISP AND FRESH

THEY CERTAINLY DO TASTE AS THOUGH THEY HAD BEEN PICKED FRESH FROM THE GARDEN ..MY FAMILY HAVE ALL SPOKEN ABOUT IT!

First National Stores Inc.

Native Beets	3 Lge Bnchs	10c
Native Celery	Bunch	12c
Native Green Beans	2 Lbs	9c
Bunch Carrots	Large Bunches 2	Bunches 9c
Elberta Peaches	Fancy Georgia 4	Quart Basket 39c
Sunkist Oranges	Valencia Large Size	Doz 39c
Cantaloupes	Large Size 2	For 25c

HENFIELD ALL GUARANTEED Eggs doz 27c

BROOKSIDE CREAMERY Butter lb 27c

Evangeline Milk — A pure sterilized, unsweetened Evaporated Milk unexcelled for home cooking. Ideal for icings, ice cream, creamier mashed potatoes and many other uses. 4 TALL TINS 25c

Condensed Milk — *STANDARD, ROSE or *CHALLENGE. *Save Labels for Valuable Premiums. 2 TINS 25c

Brookside Milk — Brookside Milk comes to you 24 hours fresher than most delivered milk in Greater Boston. Qt. 11c

Heavy Cream 2 ½ PT JARS 25c

Whole Milk Bread — Because it contains plenty of fresh butter and whole milk it stays fresher longer. 20 oz. Loaf..... 9c

SPECIAL THIS WEEK Cracked Wheat Bread 20 oz Loaf 9c

this week it's - - -

MAKES A SALAD THAT'S DELICIOUS TO EAT AND EASY TO PREPARE — CRABMEAT GEISHA or CHATKA	2 No ½ TINS	43c
BAKED IN BRICK OVENS SLOWLY - THE OLD NEW ENGLAND WAY — FRIEND'S BEANS	2 28 oz TINS	29c
FINAST BRAND - RIPE TOMATOES AND SPICES - NO PRESERVATIVES — TOMATO CATSUP	2 14 oz BOTS	25c
OUTSTANDING IN QUALITY - FOR ALL BAKING POWDER NEEDS — RUMFORD Baking Powder	1 Lb TIN	27c
FINAST BRAND - - - DOES NOT BECOME STARCHY OR STICKY — MACARONI or Spaghetti	3 8 oz Pkgs	17c
FANCY WHITE BONELESS QUALITY - MAKES DELICIOUS SANDWICHES — ELMWOOD CHICKEN	6 oz TIN	37c
UNUSUALLY DELICIOUS NATURAL FLAVOR - SERVE AT BREAKFAST — SEALDSWEET GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	3 No 2 Tins	25c
DOES NOT HARM THE HANDS OR THE MOST DELICATE FABRICS — LUX	2 SMALL PKGS	19c
	LGE PKG	22c
FANCY NEW — POTATOES	15 LBS	27c
Lux Toilet Soap	3 Bars	18c
Grape-Nuts (Ready-to-eat Cereal)	Pkg	16c
Del Monte Sardines	2 No. 1 Tins	19c
French's Mustard	Jar	11c
Statler Tissue	3 Rolls	17c
Scot Towels	2 Rolls	19c
20 Mule Borax	Pkg	15c
Uneeda Biscuits	3 Pkgs	13c
Let's Dance (Fancy NBC Cookies)	1 Lb Pkg	35c
Pillsbury's Minitmix	Big 46 oz Pkg	29c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES Inc.

Titled Elevens Supply Players For All-Stars

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP)—Minnesota, champion of the Big Ten, and Alabama's Rose Bowl victors, have been called upon by the nation's football fans to provide the framework for the college all-star battle front against the Chicago Bears at Soldier Field, Aug. 29.

Of the 22 senior members of the 1934 college and university teams named in a country-wide ballot that produced a total of 737,918 votes, five are from Minnesota and three starred with the great Alabama eleven. Included in the first 22 are four all-America selections, while two other members of the mythical team who failed to land among the leaders in the voting were invited to join the squad because of their outstanding records.

The all-America stars are Don Hutson of Alabama, whose 143,648 was the top individual total, and Frank Larson of Minnesota, ends; tackle Bill Lee of Alabama, and Minnesota's star back, Francis (Pug) Lund. The two selected on their records are Fred (Buzz) Borries, Navy halfback, and George Barclay, North Carolina tackle.

Millard (Dixie) Howell, if he is able to obtain leave from his baseball employer, will round out the Alabama delegation. The other Gopher stars voted in were fullback Stan Kostka, guard Bill Bevan, and Phil Bengston, tackle.

Notre Dame and Pittsburgh came up with two men each, the Irish placing center Jack Robinson and guard Rocco Schiralli, and Pitt gaining representation, in center George Shotwell and fullback Izzy Weinstock. The leaders' totals:

Ends—Don Hutson, Alabama, 143,648; Frank Larson, Minnesota, 136,874; Les Borden, Fordham, 119,313; Ray Fuqua, Southern Methodist, 116,606.

Tackles—Bill Lee, Alabama, 137,982; Phil Bengston, Minnesota, 133,317; Jib Barber, San Francisco, 115,754; Jim Steen, Syracuse, 110,826.

Guards—Regis Monahan, Ohio State, 140,757; Charles Mucha, Washington, 134,228; Bill Bevan, 128,562; Rocco Schiralli, Notre Dame, 116,684.

Centers—Jack Robinson, Notre Dame, 124,854; George Shotwell, Pittsburgh, 117,736.

Quarterbacks—Irving Warburton, Southern California, 118,316; Jack Beynon, Illinois, 104,833.

Halfbacks—Duane Purvis, Purdue, 132,174; Dixie Howell, Alabama, 128,758; Pug Lund, Minnesota, 114,692; Bill Shepherd, Western Maryland, 112,437.

Fullbacks—Stan Kostka, Minnesota, 127,588; Izzy Weinstock, Pittsburgh, 105,976.

Those invited to strengthen the squad for practice which starts Aug. 10 at Northwestern University and as insurance for late substitution are:

Ends — Joe Bogdanski, Colgate; Ray Morse, Oregon; Harry Leeper, Northwestern. Tackles—George Maddox, Kansas State; Tony Blazine, Illinois Wesleyan. Guards—George Barclay, North Carolina; Charles Marr, Alabama; Herman Gundlach, Harvard; Al Kawal, Northwestern.

Centers—Elwood Kalbaugh, Princeton; Jerry Ford, Michigan; Larry Siemering, San Francisco.

Quarterbacks — Miller Munjas, Pittsburgh; Joe Salatino, Santa Clara.

Halfbacks—George Melinkovich, Notre Dame; Jimmy Carter, Purdue; Fred Borries, Navy; Damon Wetzel, Ohio State; John Hilliard, Texas; John Regeczi, Michigan; Al Nichelini, St. Mary's; Dan Hanley, Notre Dame; Frank Sobrero, Santa Clara.

Fullbacks—Paul Sulkosky, Washington; Irving Kupcinet, North Dakota.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	57	38	.600
Indianapolis	53	39	.576
Columbus	52	41	.559
Kansas City	47	42	.528
Milwaukee	46	46	.500
St. Paul	42	45	.483
Toledo	39	49	.443
Louisville	28	64	.304

Results July 22

Columbus 10, Louisville 1.
Columbus 7, Louisville 6.
Minneapolis 8, Milwaukee 3.
Only games.

Los Angeles Eleven In

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 23 (AP)—Officials of the American Professional Football League Sunday agreed to admit Los Angeles to membership with the start of the 1935-36 season.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Rosoff's
147 W. 43rd ST. – 152 W. 44th ST.
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We specialize in every variety of seasonable fish, including Live Lobster usually every Friday, also choice of 34 other selections with regular luncheon or dinner. Fresh vegetables served exclusively. 2000 and more persons are served here daily
NEWLY INSTALLED AIR CONDITIONING
6 COURSE LUNCHEON..50¢
7 COURSE DINNER..75¢

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte Dinner $1.00

Colonia Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
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Closed Sundays

The Garden Restaurant
67 WEST 44TH STREET
A Restaurant of Refinement where Quality Food and Fresh Vegetables are Served.
Cafeteria or Table Service

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COTTAGE TERRACE CAFE
6:45 a. m. 10:45 p. m.
Excellent Food Popular Prices
Modern Cottages No Liquors
U. S. 73 Phone 442 4th and Poplar Sts.

Ten Guesses (43)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes.
2—No; Esau sold his birthright to his brother Jacob. Isaac was their father.
3—Yes.
4—No; 56.6 per cent of America's crimes are committed by persons under 30.
5—Yes
6—No; Vice-President Johnson succeeded to the Presidency immediately following the assassination of President Lincoln, on April 15, 1865. Grant was elected President in 1868.
7—No; the fifth should be spelled "peccadillo."
8—No; Maine has a population of approximately 820,000, and Baltimore has approximately 835,000.
9—No; the interjection "O" should be counted.
10—Yes; before her marriage she was Miss Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, niece of the late Theodore Roosevelt.

To House Olympic Oarsmen in 1936



Koepenick Castle

This Famous Estate, Which Looks Back on a History of 1000 Years, Lies Near the Olympic Regatta Course at Grunau, Which Can Be Reached by Water. The Picture Clearly Shows the Wonderful Beauty of Berlin's Surroundings, With Their Forests and Lakes

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1741

First Publication
By A. Kish

Black 7 Pieces



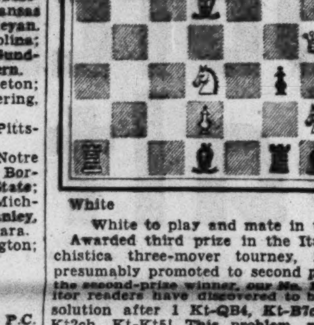
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
Graciously dedicated to the editor

Problem No. 1742

By A. Mari

Black 6 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

Awarded third prize in the Italia Scacchistica three-mover tourney, 1934, and presumably promoted to second prize since the second-prize winner, our No. 1736, Monitor readers have discovered to be without solution after 1 Kt-QB4, Kt-B7ch; 2 Kt-Kt2ch, Kt-Kt5! This problem, while possessing at least one outstanding variation, is very much of a light-weight compared to Campbell's old-timer, published last week.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1739.	QxP!	
No. 1740.	1. Q-Kt6	PxQ
	2. K-B2!	
	1. ------	Kt-K3
	2. R-B3!	
	1. ------	P-B3
	2. Kt-Kt7ch, and others	

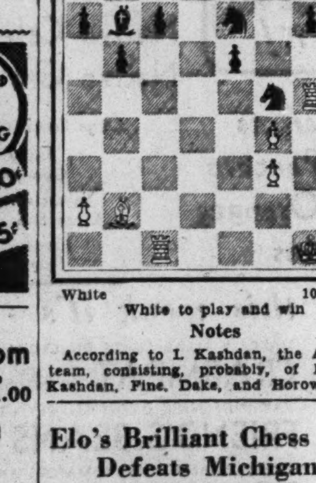
End-Game No. 261. Black plays KtxB, and White wins with 1 KtxRPch, PxKt; 2 BPxKt, Q-Q2; 3 B-R7ch, K-Kt2; 4 R-B6, K-R; 5 RxBP, and wins.

End-Game

In his prime, Janowski contributed many brilliancies, among them this one from his game with Albin at Moscow in the 1896 tournament.

End-Game No. 262

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

According to I. Kashdan, the American team, consisting, probably, of Marshall, Kashdan, Fine, Dake, and Horowitz, will sail for Warsaw Aug. 2. This is practically the same team that won the last two international team championships, but since the tournament is an absolutely amateur affair, in which the players get nothing but their minimum expenses, in Warsaw only, the inevitable financial problem presents itself. The Marshall Chess Club has in the past taken care of the expenses of Marshall and Fine, but the expenses of the others have been raised by popular appeal. Those who would like to help send another victorious American team across are invited to write I. Kashdan, secretary, Empire City Chess Club, 9 W. 170th St., the Bronx, New York.

Kashdan, whose recent European tournament record reminds one of Marshall in his heyday, expects to take part in other European tournaments also.

The fifth game of the Dake-Steiner match developed into very complicated positional play on the King's side. Steiner, playing Black, offered a pawn. In the resulting complications, he unfortunately lost his way, and Dake, with his King's side pawn position hopelessly upset, was able to effect a successful counterattack.

Dutch Defense

Dake White	Steiner Black	Dake White	Steiner Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	19 P-B4	PxP
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 P-K5	PxP
3 P-KKt3	P-K3	21 Kt-Q5(e)	P-K5!
4 B-Kt2	B-K2	22 R-K3(f)	B-Q
5 Castles	Castles	23 Kt-R	Kt-B3
6 P-B4	P-Q3	24 R-R3	Q-Kt5
7 P-Kt3	Q-K	25 R-KKt	Q-Kt3(g)
8 Kt-B3	K-R(a)	26 KtxKt	QxKt
9 B-Kt2	Q-R4	27 P-Q5	Q-B2
10 Q-Q2	QKt-Q2	28 R-R6!	K-Kt(h)
11 Q-Kt5	Q-K	29 R-KB	P-KKt3
12 QR-K	Kt-K5	30 R(Kt)xPch	QxR
13 Q-B	QKt-B3	31 RxQch	PxR
14 Kt-Q2	KtxKt(Q7)	32 Q-Kt2	P-KKt4(i)
15 QxKt	Q-R4	33 PxP	R-B2
16 P-K4	P-B5(b)	34 P-Kt6	R-Kt2
17 PxP	Q-R5(c)	35 Q-R3	Resigns
18 P-KB5	Kt-R4(d)		

(a) Why, and also why not? One tempo more or less is not so very important in close positions.

(b) A fine positional sacrifice, which, perhaps, White might better decline.

(c) Threatening Kt-R4, winning back the P.

(d) If 18 . . . PxP; 19 PxP, Kt-R4; 20 R-K4, Q-Kt4, and with the position opening up, Black's retarded Q side development is a weakness.

(e) Naturally not 21 QPxP, B-B4ch. If 21 BPxP, Black can play for P-B6, and P-KKt4 and 5, etc.

(f) If 22 KtxP, an inviting continuation is B-Q3; 23 KtxR (Kt-Q5, B-K3), KtxP; 24 B-KR, R-B3, with a terrific attack.

(g) Enabling Black to extricate his Q without losing a P, on the B discovery, but White's rooks become too strong. Safer is 25 . . . KtxKt; 26 PxKt, Q-Kt3; 27 BxP, Q-Q3, and with White's attack diminishing, he has weak K side pawns to worry about.

(h) A blunder. Necessary is 28 . . . B-B3; 29 BxB, PxB; 30 Q-B3, with enough pressure on the KBP to make it difficult for Black to develop his Q side. Black undoubtedly failed to foresee White's 28 R-R6!.

(i) If 32 . . . K-B2; 33 Q-R3 is equally disastrous.

In the sixth game of the Dake-Steiner match, Steiner played P-K4 and a Giuoco Piano developed. Dake defended well, gradually building up a K side attack which he finished off in good style.

Giuoco Piano

Steiner White	Dake Black	Steiner White	Dake Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 Kt-B4	B-R2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 K-Kt2(d)	Kt-Kt3
3 B-B4	B-B4	19 Kt-K3	Kt-B5ch
4 P-B3	Q-K2	20 BxKt	KtPxB
5 Castles	Kt-B3	21 Kt-B5	BxKt
6 P-Q4	B-Kt3	22 KPxB	K-Kt2
7 P-QR4	P-QR3(a)	23 B-K4(e)	Q-Q2
8 P-KR3	P-Q3	24 Q-Kt3(f)	P-KR4
9 R-K	Castles	25 R-K2(g)	PxP
10 B-KKt5(b)	P-R3	26 PxP	KtxP
11 B-R4	K-R2	27 R-KKt	K-B3
12 P-Q5(c)	Kt-QKt	28 K-B	QR-KKt
13 P-KKt4	P-Kt4	29 QxKtP	QxRP
14 B-KKt3	R-R	30 R-Kt2(h)	R-R8ch
15 QKt-Q2	QKt-Q2	31 Kt-Kt	Q-Q8ch
16 B-Q3	Kt-B	Resigns(i)	

(a) For the next few moves KtxKP is inadvisable on account of R-K.

(b) This has no future and really invites Black's K side P advance, which ultimately wins. Better 10 QKt-Q2.

(c) 12 B-Q5 offers more counterplay. The text doesn't fit in with any plan.

(d) Better 16 Kt-K3 at once.

(e) 23 P-B4, and if P-K5?; 24 Kt-Q2, is perhaps a little better, but Black can prepare P-KR4 with QR-KKt and K-B. The Black B is very strong, and White is very much on the defensive.

(f) 24 Q-Q3 is relatively better.

(g) If 25 Kt-R2, PxP; 26 PxP, BxP!

(h) Not 30 QxB, Q-Q8ch; 31 R-K, Kt-R7ch; 32 KtxKt, RxRch; 33 KxR, QxRch, and the B is also attacked.

(i) If 32 R-K, RxKtch; 33 RxR, Kt-R7 mate, or 33 KxR, QxR mate.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	50	31	.617
Detroit	52	34	.605
Chicago	46	35	.568
Boston	45	41	.523
Cleveland	42	40	.512
Philadelphia	36	45	.444
Washington	36	50	.419
St. Louis	26	57	.313

Results July 22

Boston 2, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 6, Washington 4.
Chicago 12, Philadelphia 3.
One game postponed.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	20	14	.588
Missions	21	15	.583
Seattle	18	16	.529
Oakland	18	17	.514
Portland	17	18	.486
Los Angeles	16	18	.471
Hollywood	16	20	.444
Sacramento	14	22	.389

Results July 22

No games scheduled.

Westchester Women Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISON, N. Y., July 23—The Westchester Country Club will be the home of the women's interclub championship golf trophy during the coming 12 months as the result of the victory scored by its team over New Jersey and Long Island at the Green Meadow Country Club, yesterday. The winners scored 6 points, Long Island 5 and New Jersey 3.

Tar Baby First to Finish

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 23 (AP)—Tar Baby, scratch boat of a fleet of yachts in the Chicago to Mackinac Island race, was first across the finish line last night, completing the trip up Lake Michigan in 53hr 6m. 37s.

Elo's Brilliant Chess Defeats Michigan Man

MILWAUKEE, July 23 (AP)—Playing a brilliant game, Arpad E. Elo, Milwaukee, Wisconsin state champion, defeated George Eastman, Kalamazoo, Mich., Michigan and Ohio titlist, in the third round of the open tournament of the American Chess Federation Congress early today. The pair used the Vienna opening, a rare play, and Eastman, former champion of Canada, resigned on the 27th move.

Elo, whose match with F. R. Chevalier, Holliston, Mass., stood even after 45 moves in a special adjourned session of the afternoon playing period agreed with Chevalier to score the game as a tie. A third-round game between Harold Morton, Boston, and Clarence Kraszewski, Milwaukee, was incompleted at the end of the night session and was carried over until later today.

Amusements

BOSTON

LOEW'S STATE
HELD OVER SECOND WEEK
Grace Moore
in her
newest musical sensation
Love Me Forever
"HER BEST PICTURE"
with LEO CARRILLO
OTHER SCREEN TREATS

Wesley Ferrell Stars Again As Hitting Pitcher

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wesley Ferrell is a living refutation of the baseball proverb that pitchers cannot hit. Generally speaking, major league boxmen are not expected to hit, the reason being that they are only allowed to take part in regular batting drill on the day they are scheduled to pitch. The remainder of the squad enjoys hitting practice every day, or nearly so, while the pitchers work out in the field, chasing batting-practice hits.

The case of Wes Ferrell, however, is different. He is a great hitter and in the past few days has proved that he is at his best in the pinch. Wes is No. 1 pinch hitter for the Red Sox. At the moment he is batting about .350, and not only is leading all the Red Sox regulars, but also is ahead of such famous sluggers as Bob Johnson, Joe Vosmik, Charlie Gehringer and Jimmy Foxx. Ferrell smashed his fourth home run of the season over the left field fence at Fenway Park on Sunday afternoon in the role of pinch hitter and enabled Bob Grove to win his twelfth pitching victory of the season and his sixth in a row.

Ferrell Connects Again

Yesterday, Wes and Dick Coffman of the Browns were having a tight pitchers' battle. If one pitcher held a slight edge, it was Coffman. Going into the last half of the ninth inning the score was tied at 1-all. There was one out when Ferrell stepped to the plate with that dangerous bat of his. The crowd called for a homer. Coffman threw two strikes past the Boston ace and then must have tried to slip past the third, because Wes swung, connected and watched the ball sail high over the fence in left field. It was nis fifth four-bagger of the campaign. He leads all major league pitchers in this respect. Incidentally, Wes hit nine home runs in 1931 while with the Cleveland Indians, which is a big league record for boxmen. That same season he batted .319 in 48 games.

There have been many hitting pitchers in the majors during the past decade, but probably Ferrell and Charlie Ruffing of the Yankees, both American Leaguers, rank as the greatest. When the season's unofficial averages were last released, Ruffing was batting even higher than his Boston rival, although he has been in fewer games. Over a period of years, both men have won many games with their long hitting, as pinch hitters and also while they were in the box.

Ruffing had his greatest batting year in 1930. That season, with the Red Sox and Yankees, Charlie pitched in 38 games and pinch hit in 20 more. Any batter will tell you that this is a hard assignment. To pitch and pinch hit, and compile a fair average in both, is far beyond the scope of the ordinary pitcher's powers. But that year Ruffing smashed out 40 hits, including eight doubles, two triples and four home runs, for an astonishing average of .364. At the same time, he was the winning pitcher in 15 games.

Other Hitting Pitchers

The following year Ruffing batted .330, making 36 hits, including eight doubles, a triple and three home runs.

Johnny Marcum of the Philadelphia Athletics is another boxman who can hit that ball. Van Mungo of the Brooklyn Dodgers; Red Lucas of the Pittsburgh Pirates; Waite Hoyt, also of the Pirates, and Bucky Walters of the Phillies, are National Leaguers who rank in the select class.

Last season, the Detroit Tigers captured the American League pennant, and one of the reasons for this was the sensational accomplishments of Lynwood "Schoolboy" Rowe, a great pitcher and batter. Rowe won 24 games in the box. Several of them were decided in his favor because he came through with base hits while the bases were occupied. The official averages show he batted .303 in 51 games. Another former Detroiter, George Uhle, who also pitched with Cleveland and the Yankees, was a consistent batter and a long one. Both the Dean brothers are potent with the willow.

The St. Louis Cardinals opened their "crucial" series with the Giants by blasting Hal Schumacher from the mound and gaining an 8-to-5 victory. By so doing, the Cards cut New York's lead in the pennant race to half a game. Bill Hallahan kept 11 New York hits well scattered, winning his eighth game of the season and his sixth straight.

At Cincinnati, the Boston Braves ended their long losing streak by nosing out the Reds, 4 to 2. The Tribe had dropped 15 in a row.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 23, 1910

WALTER JOHNSON, star right-handed pitcher of the Washington Americans, defeated the Chicago White Sox, 4 to 1, on four hits. Johnson pitched shutout ball for eight innings and struck out 11 men. Jack Coombs, of the Philadelphia Americans, blanked Cleveland, 2 to 0, on three hits. Oldring scored both runs for the Athletics.

Aiken Knights Win Junior Polo Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURNT MILLS, N. J., July 22—A smoothly balanced team of polo players, which held their positions in excellent form, despite their varying handicaps, won the United States junior polo championship here yesterday afternoon, when Aiken Knights, composed of George H. Bostwick, No. 1, young James Curtis, who made his first appearance in championship play in this tournament, Winston F. C. Guest, and Dunbar Bostwick, back, defeated the Texas team in the final round at Schley Field, by the overwhelming score of 13 to 3, despite the presence of Cecil Smith on the losing team.

Though the score was much in favor of the winners, the game was far closer than the figures show. But with all four of the Knights playing position, rather than displaying individual skill, the score gradually mounted. A free-shot put the Texans ahead for a brief time in the first chukker, 2 to 1; but Guest tied the score after the bell, and the balance of the game was all in favor of the Easterners. At half-time the score was 5 to 2, and though Wrightsman managed to add one more goal late in the fifth chukker, the balanced teamwork of the Knights dominated the second half.

To Dunbar Bostwick went the scoring honors by a slight margin, as he made 4 goals to 3 for each of his teammates; but if assists were counted, this might have been balanced by any of the others. It was a clear case of a team, in the strictest sense of the horse term.

Missouri Valley Tennis Winners

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—William Kiley, steady shooting Kansas City net star, won the Missouri Valley tennis throne here when he upset the top-seeded Harris Coggeshall in the senior singles final at Waonda Club, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1. The singles finalists defeated Ward Parker and Howard Stephens, St. Louis, for the doubles championship, 6—1, 7—5, 6—1. Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, won the women's title after defeating Merciena Weiss, St. Louis, Mo., 6—2, 6—8, 6—2. Paired with Betty Day of Des Moines, Miss Bartosh captured the women's doubles from Miss Weiss and Betty Fuller, Des Moines, in straight sets. California also claimed the tournament junior crown when Bobby Riggs, Los Angeles, outmaneuvered Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, Okla.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

That Harvard-Yale vs. Oxford-Cambridge Track Meet

THE combined track and field teams of Harvard and Yale met the combined teams of Oxford and Cambridge in their twelfth annual international dual meet at the White City Stadium, London, last Saturday, and when the meet had ended it was announced that the United States athletes had won by taking 6½ second places to 5½ for the British after tying with six first places each. But that result is no longer correct, and it has been ruled that the meet really ended in a draw with six firsts credited to each. Doubt having been raised as to who finished second in the 120-yard high hurdles, the place is not given to either college, so that each team won 5½ second places.



Staff Photo
Milton G. Green

Green Made a Lot of History

When Milton G. Green, Harvard's star all-round track and field athlete and captain of next year's team, finished first in the 120-yard high hurdles, but was disqualified for having knocked down more hurdles than the international rules permit, he made a whole lot of H-Y vs. O-C track and field history. And after the officials had finished with the question they made still more history by deciding that the meet was a draw. This is the first time that one of these meets has ever failed to produce a winner. We understand that the new kind of hurdles which are to be used in the 1936 Olympic Games were used, and that may account for the fact that the Crimson athlete knocked too many down, as he usually clears the hurdles by a safe margin.

Officials Miss One

It seems that the officials were very intent in watching the first and second-place finishers, as those were the only two places which could figure in the winning of the meet. Unfortunately, they had not figured on the possibility of one of these two being disqualified, as later became the case. To complete the summary of the high hurdles, which was the first event on the program, they declared Richard Zellner of Yale second, little realizing that the outcome would hinge on this decision. Later, at a conference of captains, officials and Lord Desborough, the officials appear to have admitted that they did not actually know who ran third in the event, and so it was decided to strike it out of the records, leaving the meet in a tie.

Fairest for All Concerned

This has seemed to be a year when judges' decisions in track and field events have been reversed much to the discomforture of teams and individual athletes. Close finishes have been noted in a number of the big meets, especially the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., and National Collegiate A. A. In the former results were changed after prizes and places had been awarded. It is quite easy to see how it was that the judges were not sure of the third and fourth-place winners at London, as those places were not expected to count, and yet it would seem as if due attention should be paid to the last two places, not only that they may be definitely known should occasion require; but also in justice to the athletes themselves. No doubt they will be closely watched in future H-Y vs. O-C meets.

Fine Sportsmanship by Both Teams

And in closing we want to call attention to the fine sportsmanship which is being shown by the teams and athletes concerned in the outcome. The meets which these universities have been staging since 1899 have furnished great competition and fine sportsmanship. Win, loose or draw, the athletes take the results with the best of good feeling. There is much more to these events than just the mere winning of individual and team honors and no better evidence of this could be found than in the way the 1935 event has been settled.

Seabright Tennis Opens With Many Form Reversals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 23—The forty-eighth annual invitation tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, the classic of all invitation grass tournaments, got under way a bit slowly yesterday, but in spite of a series of heavy showers that interrupted and slowed the play, and made the famous championship courts too wet for use, the first round of the men's and ladies' singles for the famous Seabright cups, were completed, and a start made in the ladies' doubles.

To accomplish these results, the outside courts along the Rumson road, rarely used in the tournament were resorted to, and with a fine staff of umpires, headed by Benjamin H. Dwight, and the active management of the officers of the club, the feat was accomplished.

Several Form Reverses

While the leading stars of both sexes came through for the day, the shift of the courts and the sodden turf, brought about several form reverses that came as surprises. Among the men, John Macdiarmid, seeded fourth, was eliminated by Harold Surface, another southerner, who defeated the Texan at 6—3, 6—4, and Wilmer Hines, fresh from his European triumphs, had to fight every inch of the way to hold his own against Leonard Hartman, who captured the first set and led in the second, but was finally defeated at 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

But it was in the ladies' singles that the greatest number of casualties occurred. Played in the morning, and several times halted by rain, all were not completed until well into the afternoon hours. While Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Mrs. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, and Miss Carolyn Babcock, the four leaders, all came through easily, Baroness Maud Levi, in spite of the fact that the slow courts lent themselves well to her chopping style of play, encountered a better chopper in the person of young Miss Eunice Dean, and after an hour's battle was eliminated at 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Miss Sharp Eliminated

Then Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, due to her greater power, which she has been developing on the squash courts, scored over Miss Jane Sharp, and another well-known squash player, Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, formerly Margaret Fuller, defeated Anne Page, the powerful Philadelphia player, in another long match, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4, and Theodosia Smith, the Californian, who has yet to attain national ranking, scored over Mrs. Penelope Anderson McBride. Helen Pederson, national girl champion, also continued her brilliant career by scoring over a local player, Mrs. Joseph Shanley.

Several of the elder stars of the game, famous figures in Seabright play early in the century, were forced to yield to the younger generation, as R. Norris Williams 2d, winner of the Achelis Cup, was put out by Samuel Lee, of the California group, after taking the first set, and Watson Washburn, winner in 1920, fell before Norcross S. Tilney, of Princeton, eastern intercollegiate champion, in straight sets, 6—2, 9—7.

N. Y. State Conference Dissolution Announced

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22 (AP)—Dissolution of the New York State Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, strife-torn for three years, was announced today by William T. Blackburn, graduate manager of the University of Buffalo.

The University of Buffalo was one of the four survivors of the conference, also known as the "Little Ten."

Dissolution of the group had been expected for some time since the annual meeting at Syracuse, N. Y., in December, 1934. At that time, Buffalo, St. Lawrence, Clarkson and Alfred pushed through a resolution that each member college should adhere to a ruling for four conference football games in 1936.

The four-game ruling was passed by the conference in 1928, but was never taken seriously until the past winter.

Prof. Charles Rebert of St. Lawrence was president of the conference.

When organized 10 years ago, the "Little Ten" consisted of Alfred, Buffalo, Clarkson, Hamilton, Hobart, Niagara, Rochester, Bonaventure, St. Lawrence and Union.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	59	38	.608
Memphis	55	42	.567
Nashville	53	44	.546
New Orleans	52	45	.536
Chattanooga	46	48	.489
Little Rock	46	48	.489
Birmingham	38	60	.388
Knoxville	35	59	.372

Results July 22

Atlanta 5, Knoxville 4.
Atlanta 4, Knoxville 3.
Nashville 4, Chattanooga 0.
Little Rock 5, New Orleans 3.
Only games.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	56	38	.596
Toronto	55	44	.556
Baltimore	54	44	.551
Buffalo	52	43	.547
Syracuse	53	47	.530
Newark	46	52	.469
Rochester	39	56	.411
Albany	34	65	.343

Results July 22

Buffalo 11, Toronto 6.
Newark 7, Albany 0.
Only games.

Ruth Batchelder Wins

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., July 23 (AP)—Ruth Batchelder, Bluff Point golfer, walked off with qualifying honors in the women's international invitation tournament here yesterday, posting a 96, lowest of the many scores sent sky rocketing with a high wind. Marjorie Harrison, 18-year-old daughter of an Ausable Forks professional, and favored to win the title, was among the qualifiers who gave way to a steadier opponent for medal honors.

Nebraska Sports Out of Red

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—Entries in the University of Nebraska athletic department's financial ledger for the school year of 1934-35 were written in black for the first time since 1926, according to John K. Selleck, business manager. For the previous eight years the athletic department ended with its books showing red ink; but when all this year's obligations were paid off the records showed a balance on hand of $60.74.

Vanderbilt vs. Chicago

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 23 (AP)—Athletic Director Dan E. McGugin announced Saturday night that Vanderbilt University had signed a two-year football contract with the University of Chicago. The Commodores will play the Big Ten eleven in Chicago Oct. 3, 1936. The following year the two teams will play in Nashville on Oct. 2.

Sporting Around the Hub

Youngsters Boost Game of Golf

JUST such tournaments as those held for caddies, and the state junior championship now in progress at Cohasset, are largely responsible for the growth and popularity of golf. Caddies and other youngsters learn the game under tutelage, and by observation, when they are at the age to respond quickly to instruction and when their enthusiasm carries them over the hardships and disappointments of learning.

These tournaments for the boys, conducted under the same conditions as any senior championships and carrying importance, furnish goals worth striving for. Then follows continued careers in the sport and reward to the game itself.

Shanahan Trophy — Harry Nettlebladt and Tom Mattus, Pakachoag Hill, won the annual pro-greenkeepers championship title and the John Shanahan memorial trophy at Brae Burn, yesterday, with a net score of 70. Their gross score of 73 also led the field. Les Cottrell and Ted Swanson, Bear Hill, and Roland Hancock and Jim McCormack, Unicorn, tied for second with net scores of 71. On gross, Hancock and McCormack tallied 75 against 76 for Cottrell and Swanson.

Browns in Boston—The St. Louis Browns play a single game with the Red Sox tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park, starting at 3 o'clock. A single game is also booked for this afternoon. Hornsby's club, which took three out of four from the Yankees before coming to Boston, is much stronger than its position in the standing would imply. The Browns dropped deep into the American League cellar during the early weeks of the campaign, and, although they have improved 50 per cent in the last month, they probably have started too late.

Ferrell Working Often—It might appear to an outsider that the Red Sox are working Wes Ferrell too hard. The big right-hander pitched last Thursday, again on Saturday and again yesterday. But that is the way Wes wants it. Steady pitching keeps his control at razor edge, and Ferrell, when his control is right, is a great pitcher.

Jean Bauer in Demand—Jean Bauer, Providence girl, faced Joyce Wethered in a mixed foursome exhibition of golf at Winchester earlier in the summer, and again has consented to make profit for another girl professional by teaming with Gene Anderson against Mildred (Babe) Didrikson and Gene Sarazen, 2:30 Sunday afternoon, at Oyster Harbors. Not only is Miss Bauer an excellent golfer, but she adds to the attractiveness of the program as well, and the professionals owe her a vote of thanks.

Newspapermen in Golf—Joe Lagorio of the Boston Globe won yesterday's tournament of the Newspapermen's Golf Association at the Marlborough Country Club with a card of 89—85. J. B. Christian of the Herald was winner of the Class B division with 108—99.

Brief Jottings—Boston baseball fans are agog: Wes Ferrell won two successive ball games for the Red Sox with home runs in the ninth and the Braves finally won a game. . . A personal nine-hole golf triumph of the writer is being held over Eddie Casey and Eskie Clark with some doubt regarding Cliff Gallagher at Trapelo, July 18. . . The second annual junior tennis tournaments for boys and girls under 18, for the New Hampshire state and White Mountain titles, are under way at Crawford Notch. . . . A local football coach had to rescue two recalcitrant members of his football squad from the hands of the law the other day. . . . A strip of the centerfield bleachers at Fenway Park has been barred to spectators excepting when the attendance reaches capacity. It is directly in line with the vision of the batters and the white shirts of the fans are glaring. . . . Member-pro golf tournaments scheduled at Oakley Sunday and Framingham a week from Sunday. . . . Marion Flanders of Plymouth, N. H., won first honors in the tournament of the New Hampshire Women's Golf Association at Plymouth yesterday with a 93, gross. . . . Thirty runners have entered the New England A. A. U. 15-kilometer championship event to be conducted at Dedham on Saturday by the Oakdale A. C. Leslie Pawson heads the list.

United States Wins Davis Cup Doubles

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 23 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, defeated Baron Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and towering Kay Lund of Germany in five sets, 3—6, 6—3, 5—7, 9—7, 8—6, today in a Davis Cup inter-zone tennis doubles match and gave the United States a 2-to-1-lead over Germany in the international series.

The victory gives the American internationalists a decided edge for the final session of the series tomorrow to determine England's opponent in the challenge round. It means Germany must capture both singles matches. On the other hand Uncle Sam's forces need only one more victory to advance to the challenge round.

The final singles contests will pit red-headed Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., against the talented Von Cramm, while Allison will take on young Heiner Henkel. In the opening singles Budge registered a four-set victory over Henkel and Von Cramm disposed of Allison in straight sets.

There were two vital factors in the Americans' triumph today. First, they finally succeeded in solving Von Cramm's whip-lash, high-bounding service in the all-important fifth set and secondly they managed to co-ordinate their forecourt offensive effectively.

The gallery applauded Von Cramm for his action in the thirteenth game of the final chapter when he called a point against himself. In the end this sportsmanlike gesture might be responsible for keeping Germany out of the challenge round. He called the point against himself. His racquet tipped the ball and the umpire did not see it immediately.

There was a palpitating moment as the final point was scored when Allison sent a whizzer past Lund. It was very close to the base-line but the Americans tossed their racquets into the air and ran forward to congratulate their victims without giving the linesman a chance to call the ball either way. The Germans were a little doubtful about the shot being good and held their stations on the backline until the linesman's decision was announced.

Allison said the match didn't tire him particularly and that he would be in tip-top shape tomorrow for his encounter against Henkel.

"It was the greatest match I ever played in," whooped Allison in the dressing room, and Van Ryn echoed. "In the last two days von Cramm played the greatest tennis I ever saw and I never saw a pair serve so well for five sets as von Cramm and Lund did. That fellow Lund's service is fully as good as von Cramm's. I still don't know how we did it."

As a matter of fact they won mostly because von Cramm tired slightly after terrific exertions, particularly when the Germans pulled up level after trailing 1—4 in the final chapter. His service was far below par in the last set, the Americans breaking through it three times.

First Set—Point Score

		P. G.
Allison-Van Ryn	1 5 4 4 2 7 2 1 1	—27—3
Von Cramm-Lund	4 3 6 2 4 5 4 4 4	—36—6

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Allison-Van Ryn	1	6	16	6	1	27	3
Von Cramm-Lund	3	10	14	3	3	36	6

Second Set—Point Score

		P G
Allison-Van Ryn	4 2 4 1 4 4 5 1 4	—29—6
Von Cramm-Lund	1 4 2 4 0 1 3 4 2	—21—3

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Allison-Van Ryn	3	11	4	7	1	29	6
Von Cramm-Lund	1	8	8	7	0	21	3

Third Set—Point Score

Allison-Van Ryn	0 4 3 4 0 1 2 4 4 4 0 5	—31
Von Cramm-Lund	4 1 5 2 4 4 4 0 2 1 4 7	—38

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Allison-Van Ryn	5	10	6	13	3	31	5
Von Cramm-Lund	4	12	9	5	2	38	7

Fourth Set

		P G
Allison-Van Ryn	2 5 0 4 1 4 2 4 1 9 2 4 1 4 4 6	—53—9
Von Cramm-Lund	4 3 4 1 4 2 4 1 4 7 4 1 4 1 2 4	—50—7

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	G	P
Allison-Van Ryn	2	29	13	12	2	53	9
Von Cramm-Lund	5	18	9	12	1	50	7

Fifth Set—Point Score

		P G
Allison-Van Ryn	5 4 0 4 7 1 0 1 1 4 1 7 8 4	—47—8
Von Cramm-Lund	3 0 4 1 5 4 4 4 4 1 4 5 6 1	—46—6

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Allison-Van Ryn	2	17	16	11	0	47	8
Von Cramm-Lund	5	14	14	12	2	46	6

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	53	29	.646
St. Louis	53	30	.639
Chicago	51	35	.593
Pittsburgh	47	41	.534
Brooklyn	39	44	.470
Cincinnati	39	48	.448
Philadelphia	36	48	.429
Boston	22	65	.253

Results July 22

St. Louis 8, New York 5.
Boston 4, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 4.
Brooklyn 14, Chicago 13. (11 innings)

Valiant Wins First Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., July 23—James T. Connolly's Valiant sailed by E. A. Shuman Jr., of Marblehead, won the first race in the series for the President Franklin D. Roosebet Cup, off this port, yesterday, covering the 12½-mile triangular course in 2h. 11m. 41s. Bacardi, owned by Ernest B. Dan Jr., was second in 2h. 12m. 57s., and the Swedish boat, Lill-Singva, Tosten Gustafsson, was third in 2h. 12m. 59s.

Bridgeport Brass Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — Bridgeport Brass Co. and subsidiaries report for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $374,842, equal to 60 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $306,669, or 49 cents a share, in the like period a year ago.

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Radio Joins Folklore For Chinese Education

Integrated Co-operative Also Formed to Aid Ting Hsien Villagers in Marketing Products

Rural reconstruction to help lift China's forgotten millions out of poverty, illiteracy and misgovernment is the goal set by Dr. James Yen for his experimental county, Ting Hsien. A Monitor correspondent describes the work in three articles, of which this is the second.

By H. J. Timperley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Since 1929 the point of emphasis of the mass education movement in China has shifted from extensive promotion of literacy to intensive study of rural life as it is lived in Ting Hsien, Dr. James Yen's experimental district in Hopei Province.

The purpose of this study has been to evolve a technique which can be applied eventually to the whole of rural China.

Experience has convinced Dr. Yen and his group that the four fundamental weaknesses of Chinese life are ignorance, poverty, disease and civic disintegration. Through practical experimentation a reconstruction program aiming at the elimination of these evils has been worked out. It attacks the general problem along four main lines: cultural, economic, health and political.

Effort is concentrated chiefly upon the young men and young women between the ages of 14 and 25 who, to borrow Dr. Yen's phrase, constitute the "strategic section of the Chinese population." It is estimated that there are some 70,000,000 young folk in China who have passed the school age without ever having had an opportunity for schooling, and it is at these that the mass education movement now is chiefly aiming.

Alumni Associations

Ting Hsien's 200 "people's schools" have so far turned out between 20,000 and 25,000 young men and young women equipped with an elementary education. These graduates have been organized into "alumni associations" with the twofold object of continuing to learn through advanced courses in village leadership and of getting together for community service. Alumni associations are the foundation stone of Dr. Yen's reconstruction program.

After the young farmers finish their course in the people's schools, they are encouraged to make use of the "traveling libraries" circulated through the villages; to read and send contributions to a weekly newspaper called "The Farmer;" to organize dramatic and debating clubs; to operate a radio for the benefit of the whole village; to chalk up the news of the day on the "news wall," and to meditate and press for reconciliation in case of lawsuits arising among themselves or among their neighbors.

Other alumni association activities include tree planting, road repairing, agricultural exhibits and anti-narcotic and anti-gambling movements. Enlightened and organized youth is thus made the nucleus for extension of the rural reconstruction program to the whole community.

Cultural Media

Under Dr. Yen's direction a group of brilliant Chinese scholars is striving to adapt various cultural media—literature, drama, painting and the radio—as effective instruments for the carrying out of the reconstruction program.

Coupled with the widespread illiteracy in China is the total lack of a popular literature. China's literary treasures are written in a classical language which puts them far beyond the comprehension of the masses. Scholars, therefore, live and work in the rural districts, studying the mentality of the village folk with a view to bridging the traditional gulf between the literati and the common people of China.

About 400 volumes of popular literature have been published as part of a thousand-volume "People's Library" covering a wide range of subjects—history, science, biography, general information, plays, poems, songs and stories, all in line with the ideas and ideals of the movement.

Other scholars are making a special study of the popular songs and folklore for which Ting Hsien is famous, in order to arrive at a better understanding of the native culture. Yet another group is specializing in the writing of dramas for the Chinese farmer. The Chinese stage, which penetrates every village and town, has probably exerted a more powerful influence over the thinking and living of the masses than any other single cultural institution, for it reaches the literate and the illiterate alike.

Improving Drama

It is felt that if drama is to become a force for the uplift of the masses it must be reconstructed in content and infused with new life so as to inspire the people with new ideals and new loyalties in keeping with the needs of the day.

Though still very much in the experimental stage, radio broadcasting also is being employed at Ting Hsien as a means of spreading culture. Special efforts are being made to bring the radio within the economic reach of the people. The alumni association in each village is given the responsibility of carrying out the experiment. Its members operate the loudspeaker and keep records of attendance, of the reception of the broadcast and of the audiences' reaction to the program. They also interpret radio talks to listeners who find it difficult to grasp what they hear through the strange mechanism.

Economics necessarily must play a major part in any effective scheme of rural reconstruction in China, and Dr. Yen has organized in Ting Hsien an economic division which is concerned primarily with improving the standard of livelihood of the Chinese farmer.

Village Industries

This involves agricultural research and a study of village industries with a view to improving production. The research aim is two-fold: to create a new rural economic organization based on rural needs and adapted to modern conditions; and to furnish practical training for farmers in scientific agriculture and rural economics. It is recognized that to be effective both research and practical application must be undertaken from the standpoint of the farmer and must meet the farmer at his own level.

The chief aim is to discover those applications of modern science and experience which can make as useful and as productive as possible the tools, the habits and the experience which the Chinese farmer now possesses and must continue to possess perhaps for many decades.

Lack of personnel and funds has limited agricultural research to two major lines—crop improvement and animal husbandry. In the crop improvement work, which is carried on with the technical co-operation of Nanking University, emphasis is placed upon cotton because Ting Hsien is one of the great cotton-producing districts of North China. Minor experimental projects are also being carried on with wheat, millet, kaoliang and corn.

The Family Pig

Nearly every family in Ting Hsien keeps a pig, so in animal husbandry special attention is paid to hog breeding. Superior breeds have been imported from different parts of North China and in addition breeding and feeding experiments are being carried on with the native stock in combination with certain foreign breeds.

Other economic studies deal with rural industries such as cloth weaving, in which about 1000 Ting Hsien families are engaged. The effort here is to help farmers to find productive labor during the idle winter months and to provide a supplementary livelihood in case of crop failures.

An experimental workshop has been established and through this means are being introduced technique and equipment capable of lowering production costs and increasing output.

What is known as an "integrated co-operative" has been formed to serve the village in its major economic activities. It extends credit to members for purchasing, production and marketing, and it provides the structure by means of which these three operations may be conducted on a co-operative basis. An essential feature of the integrated co-operative is that membership is limited to active producers, who must at the same time be literate.

Gets His Reward for Flying Blind



Wide World

Capt. Albert F. Hegenberger

Army Air Corps Aviator Wins Collier Trophy, Highest of American Aviation Awards

The trophy was for Captain Hegenberger's work in developing and putting into operation the army blind landing system, and was announced by the National Aeronautic Association. Here, President Roosevelt is congratulating Captain Hegenberger after presenting the trophy at the White House. Left to right—Captain Hegenberger; Senator William G. McAdoo (D) of California, president of N. A. A., and President Roosevelt.

Modern Hannibal Pays for Elephant

ROME, July 23 (AP)—Richard Halliburton, the American traveler and author, who is trying to emulate Hannibal in "conquering Italy" by crossing the Alps on an elephant, struck a snag when Italian authorities at the frontier point of Gran San Bernardo told him he would have to pay a deposit of 50 per cent of the elephant's value.

Mr. Halliburton was forced to return to Lucerne, Switzerland, minus the elephant, to obtain funds for the customs deposit—something Hannibal did not have to worry about. The elephant was left in charge of a veterinarian from the near-by town of Aosta.

Mr. Halliburton returned with the money last night, much to the relief of the veterinarian.

Social Credits Held Surest Way to Put Poverty on the Run

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Poverty may not be on the run but it is being seriously menaced by organized society, in the opinion of William Ward of London, honorary director of the League to Abolish Poverty and a founder of a kindred body, the World Brotherhood Federation.

Speaking before a joint meeting here of a branch of the League and Douglas Social Credit groups, Mr. Ward declared that "national dividends" was the method for abolishing poverty and urged that all organizations that have the welfare of the people at heart should combine their forces to this end. While he made it plain that the league has not pledged itself to any particular technical system of national dividends, he expressed his own belief in the efficacy of Major Douglas' social credit scheme and considered that the world owes a great debt to him. He said that governments all over the world were investigating social credit as a possible way to eliminate poverty and he thought that it may shortly become the main issue in Canada.

Mr. Ward told of the challenge of the World Brotherhood Federation based on the significant sentence: "Each life has its meaning and value, and should therefore be guaranteed a fair inheritance in society." While preaching this doctrine for many years, it had not seen a specific method for bringing it about until Major Douglas in 1919 pointed the way with social credit. Now, he said, this federation was co-operating with the Douglas movement, the Bible Class Federation in the United States, the British Israelite Movement and other social welfare organizations, to remove the fear of want from all mankind.

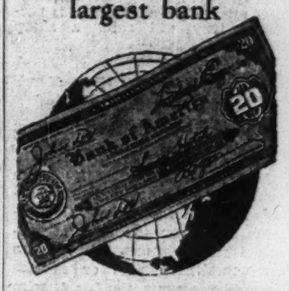
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"REMEMBER when we started out with this wagon twenty-five years ago?"

ASKS JOE BIDEN



"I look back and I can't believe it myself. Just 25 years ago, and the rolling stock of the American Oil Company was the horse and tank-wagon shown in the picture.

"I was the handy-man and bookkeeper—looked after what we called 'the office'. A 300 gallon day was a big day. We had just one policy. Sell the best products and treat the customer right.

"We rocked along for a while, and then perfected the formula for Amoco-Gas. It was the first special motor fuel, and I guess about the first gasoline in the East to be branded and advertised. From then on we hit our stride and really began to grow.

"Of course, we all worked hard. We always have. I was moved up and in time came to manage a territory of my own. We had the finest products that could be produced; we gave the service and the motoring public soon learned it.

"When I look back at the start and then look at the millions of dollars we now have in refineries, ocean terminals, bulk plants, tank cars and trucks, filling stations and pumps, I always take my hat off to:

Amoco-Gas—Orange American Gas—and Amoco Motor Oil.

They *had* to be good to get where they are!

Mr. Biden was the first plant man and bookkeeper of the American Oil Company twenty-five years ago, and is one of the oldest employees of the company in years of service.

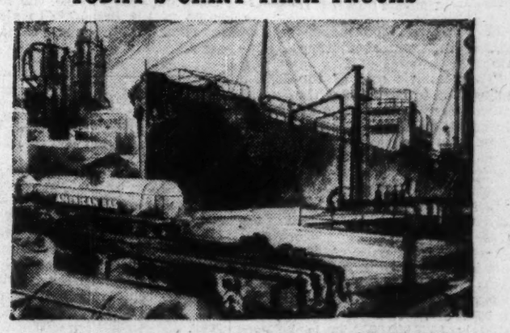
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD ADDS A WORD

"The business that started in Baltimore with our first little tank-wagon has travelled from Maine to Florida and inland.

"There's nothing much I can add to Joe's story except to stress again our policy of creating the best products, selling them at the fairest prices and giving the best service. This policy and the support of our co-workers, dealers, other customers and friends built our business. At this time we thank all who made our 25th Anniversary possible."



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Dole Is Denied Able Workers Who Shun Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

agencies of the service, while there are 13 in Minnesota, another major source of complaint.

"Everything possible is being done to get people off relief rolls," Mr. Persons declared. "The operating employment offices can supply suitable workers to meet every demand in public and private employment."

He added that any case of refusal of a relief recipient to accept private employment will be reported immediately to the federal relief administrator, Harry F. Hopkins, who has agreed to drop any such individual from the relief rolls.

Administration officials generally insist that their efforts to cut the relief rolls have met with much success already. Although the June figures are not yet available, it is predicted they will show a sharp reduction.

Los Angeles Swings Ax To Rid Federal Relief Rolls of Job Chiselers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 23—Large numbers of persons accepting assistance from the Federal Government here upon the basis of presumed unemployment have also been receiving wages or salaries from other sources, the Los Angeles County Emergency Relief Administration announced recently.

A survey of corporation pay rolls in Los Angeles County, the relief bureau said, has revealed that 6397 persons who are privately employed have been listed as cases demanding public aid. Approximately 400,000 persons in all are reported on the relief rolls.

Sixteen per cent of the employees of one large company have been signing for drafts on the treasury, it was said. In another case, a large group of janitors employed by a local governmental agency were reported to have been receiving relief checks.

The "job chiselers," as they are called, were found when relief administration officials asked private employers to furnish lists of their employees so that they might be checked against the lists of persons helped by the Government. Details of the findings, and the names of the companies whose books were examined, were held confidential.

Amounts received by the relief cases here average $44 a month, but it is difficult to determine just how much money has gone astray. Officials pointed out, however, that monthly doles range from $19 for a single man to $120 for a family of 12 persons or more.

Roy W. Pilling, director of the ERA bureau here, said that he will move at once to prosecute the persons who have received aid illegally, and that the office will handle such cases as rapidly as possible.

"We are going to eradicate chiseling in Los Angeles," he promised, adding that the ERA hopes to accomplish this rather formidable task before the vast load of cases is transferred to the Works Progress Administration.

Cheating on the Government's generosity is regarded in relief headquarters as relatively easy for dishonest persons. The office has an enormous amount of detail on its hands, and can make only limited investigations of worthiness, it is said. As a result it has been faced with numerous attempts on the part of ineligibles to employ some ruse in gaining a place on the relief lists.

Gold Coverage Law Suspended by Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

resort to war, the money will be found to finance military operations.

To meet the cost of the Italian expedition in East Africa the Fascist Government has already floated an internal loan of 1,000,000,000 lire. This was promptly subscribed by the banks. The Government has further decided to finance its requirements through periodical issues of one-year Treasury bills, carrying interest of 4 per cent, payable at the time of subscription. Although no limit has been fixed as regards the amount of the bills, it is understood that the Finance Minister has been authorized to issue Treasury bills to a total of 7,000,000,000 lire—approximately $576,800,000. It is believed that the whole cost of Italy's forthcoming campaign in Africa will not exceed that sum.

Should necessity arise the Fascist Government will, of course, have recourse to other measures of financing itself. There have been persistent rumors here that it is contemplating a forced conversion of 10 per cent of all current accounts held by private individuals in banks into government bonds. Nothing of the sort has yet happened, but people are talking a good deal about this unpleasant possibility.

Upsets Balanced Budget

The increased expenditure caused by the African expedition has once more upset the balance of the budget, which was gradually being restored by rigid economies. For the first 11 months of the current financial year the excess of expenditures over revenue amounted to 2,509,000,000 lire—about $206,000,000. Without the outlay of 845,000,000 lire entailed by measures to meet the situation in East Africa the deficit would only have been 1,664,000,000 lire. For the next budget year a total deficit of 1,700,000,000 lire is anticipated—not including in this, however, any allowance for East Africa, an extraordinary outlay which cannot now be estimated.

The economic situation is, on the whole satisfactory. Since the adoption of the 40-hour week unemployment has steadily decreased. There are symptoms of economic recovery all over the peninsula. The war industries have been working for months at full pressure. Electrical power consumption is about seven per cent more than last year. The industrial activity index has made an advance of over 20 per cent compared with 1934. The progress is general, being most marked in the building trades and in the iron and steel industries. At the same time, however, this greater industrial activity has brought no additional consuming power to either employees or workers. Owing to wage cuts and price rises, they are finding it increasingly difficult to make both ends meet.

The prospects of a long campaign in East Africa renders the economic and financial outlook of Italy rather dark. This country is certainly not endowed with such resources that would enable her to embark lightly on an enterprise which apart from other considerations, will surely be very costly.

Premier Mussolini, however, must have examined the problem of Italian expansion also from a financial and economic angle. He further knows that the Italian people are ready to make all the necessary economic sacrifices that he may demand of them.

Common Stocks Rise; Government Bonds Fall

ROME, July 23 (AP)—Italian Government bonds fell sharply and common stocks rose buoyantly today as the stock exchange reacted to a royal decree permitting the Government to lower the legal limit of gold coverage for currency sight obligations fixed at 40 per cent in 1927.

The statement was issued by the Council of Ministers on the proposal of Premier Benito Mussolini and said the action was taken because of the "necessity and urgency for procuring means for payments abroad of an exceptional nature."

Recent Declines

Six months ago Italy's gold coverage was around 41 and 42 per cent, and within the last few weeks, according to statements of the Bank of Italy, has sharply declined at the same time there has been an increase in foreign credits.

Banking circles said the coverage in reference to the currency was perhaps less than 40 per cent, as the foreign credits, they stated, are in many cases foreign securities listed for their face values instead of their present market values.

Italy now has nearly 5,500,000,000 lire in gold.

The reduction of the coverage limit has been foreshadowed recently by steadily rising prices and a growing necessity for an expansion of credit. The wholesale price level has risen from 260, with reference to the 1913 level, since January before mobilization to over 325 at present.

The bank's latest statement, covering from June 30 to July 10, showed a decrease in its gold holding from 5,589,220,000 lire to 5,523,654,000. Its foreign credit entry increased from 295,367,000 lire to 361,067,000.

Banking circles after a study of the decree pointed out that in not setting a new legal limit to replace the 40 per cent clause, the Government reserved for itself the option of carrying the legal limit to any eventual level it sees fit.

These circles said every effort would be made to keep the external value of the lira high to aid Italy in buying her raw materials abroad.

Scrap Metal Trade Booms Boston Port

(Continued from Page 1)

appearances 1935 will top its predecessor in the retailing of "scrap."

While the nation as a whole has registered an increase in the shipment of scrap iron, the increase for Boston port has been disproportionately great, thereby giving validity to reports that Boston's port has been expanding rapidly this year.

The 32,000 tons of scrap iron shipped to Italy this year contrasts with the record last year of not a single pound of "scrap" shipped to Mussolini's country.

Japan still remains a leading purchaser of American scrap iron, although most of the Nipponese shipments are made from the western coast.

War Record Exceeded

Last year Japan imported from the United States 1,200,000 tons of iron and steel scrap, five times the total outward movement to the Allies at the peak of the World War. These Oriental exportations caused some alarm last year, until it was emphasized that "scrap" can be smelted back into structural material as well as material for guns and shells.

The sudden uprush of orders to Italy is not so easily disposed of, as this nation's obsession in its Ethiopian dispute has dwarfed all other activities.

Of course, Boston's shipments tell only a fraction of the story. Whereas only about 14,000 tons of "scrap" were shipped from Boston last year, the United States exported a total of 1,800,000 tons.

British Statesmen Moving Away From Intransigent Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 23—The British Government has decided "in principle" that there is no case for refusing licenses for the export of arms to Ethiopia at the present time, the Monitor understands.

There are, however, certain practical questions which, it is felt, need to be gone into before any licenses are actually granted. The present procedures are governed by the four-power treaty of 1930 between Ethiopia, Britain, France and Italy. Any of the three latter states whose territory entirely surrounds Ethiopia has the right to suspend transit if "the attitude or disturbed condition of Ethiopia constitutes a threat to peace or public order." Hence, it is considered desirable to see how other signatories, particularly France, are going to interpret this clause in the light of the present situation before sanctioning export.

"Formalities"

Moreover, there are still certain formalities with which the Ethiopian Government has to comply, such as the guarantee that arms will not be used irregularly or transferred to unauthorized persons, before the consignments now under consideration can legitimately be licensed for export.

Italy's recent espousal of the cause of the weaker nations before the League of Nations is recalled here with interest. The Italian representative, Admiral Ruspoli, is reported in the minutes of the committee for regulation of the arms traffic under date of Feb. 25 as follows:

"He did not think even extremist supporters of the League of Nations could contend that if say a powerful state tried to force a passage through the territory of a weaker state or committed some such evident act of aggression as that, the ideals of the League would oblige them to place an embargo on the war material being manufactured for the weaker state that was being attacked."

Remove Obstacles

Meanwhile, it is emphasized that Britain wishes to place no obstacles in the way of Ethiopia's legitimate preparations for defense. On the contrary, opinion in Downing Street is definitely hardening in favor of League action against Italy if the present diplomatic conversations now going on between London, Paris and Rome fail to find a basis for settlement.

There is no doubt that recent Washington utterances coupled with Japan's open disapproval of the Italian attitude have made it easier for Britain to take a firm line, if the whole dispute comes before the League Council at the end of the month—about July 29. This method seems now to be favored by the British Government.

"Put It Up to League"

This attitude is stiffened by public opinion at home and abroad, according to reports emanating from yesterday's cabinet meeting. It appears that Britain is preparing to allow the whole Italo-Ethiopian imbroglio to be spread forth in the Council.

The French situation is seen as somewhat different owing to its understanding with Italy, but British statesmen are inclined to believe that France will co-operate with Britain as far as possible.

It is reported here that the British Ambassador to Paris, Sir George Clerk, called on Premier Pierre Laval yesterday to report to him on the British Cabinet meeting.

The French are much concerned over the situation, especially the possibility of Italy quitting the League of Nations.

Pooh-Poohing on Meat Cost Fails



"I Said 'Pooh-Pooh' to the Women"



"You Wouldn't 'Pooh-Pooh' My Sister"

Washington Admits It Is High and Jones Is Sold but Not His Sister

She Plans Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — One of the things that has brought Henry Jones on a one-man investigation to Washington is the high price of meat.

"Who," he demanded the other day, "shall I see about the high price of meat?"

"The high price of what?" said his friend.

"The high price of meat. It is too high. Something must be done about it."

"You had better see Calvin Hoover, consumers' counsel of the AAA, about the high price of meat. It's his business to look after the high price of all sorts of things."

"Something must be done about the high price of meat," said Henry peremptorily to Dr. Hoover, a couple of hours later, in the latter's office.

What, Pooh-Pooh Prue

"Yes, all sorts of people are complaining about it," said Dr. Hoover soothingly. "A week ago we had representatives from housewives' organizations of Chicago and New York here, and they felt that way, too. They threatened to start a 'meatless Thursday,' the way we had it in the war. They were all wearing housedresses, and they said they were tired of eating vegetables alone, without any meat, and they said they would boycott the local butcher shops if the price didn't come down."

"Oh, they did did they?" said Henry truculently. "That is the way Prue talks. Prue, Dr. Hoover, is my sister. And what did you say?"

"Why, confidentially, I could see their viewpoint, though, of course, I had to pooh-pooh the idea."

Might Be His Last Pooh

"Did you say 'pooh-pooh'?" asked Mr. Jones, indignantly. "I can tell you, sir, you wouldn't 'pooh-pooh' my sister, or if you did, you would 'pooh' your last 'pooh'! This is a mighty serious matter, sir; why, chuck roast costs us 50 per cent more than a year ago, and—"

"I know, I know; pork chops cost 55 per cent more, and bacon 49 per cent more; yes, and white bread costs 2.5 per cent more and lard 88 per cent more, and eggs 35 per cent more, not to mention butter 6 per cent more, and milk 7 per cent more."

"Oh, you know about it, do you?"

"Know about it! That's the way people outside Washington are, they seem to forget we are studying it all the time. Why, look at these figures!"

Mr. Jones looked over this week's price index for retail food prices, and then glanced at the similar figures for all wholesale commodities. The current retail food price index is 12.8 per cent higher than one year ago; and 27.2 per cent higher than two years ago. As for wholesale commodity prices as a whole, they are about 4 per cent higher than a year ago, and 12 per cent higher than in 1933.

"Well," said Mr. Jones triumphantly, "you see?"

But that, Henry Jones discovered, was only the beginning of the argument.

He searched high and low in Washington, and found very little sympathy for the idea that prices should be forced back down again. Officials seemed interested in Mr. Jones's idea of bringing his personal one-man crusade to the capital to force down prices, but it appeared that to most of them it had not even occurred that prices ought to be forced down.

No Higher, But—No Lower

"You see," they told him, "those low food prices in the depression meant great injustice to the farmer. It meant that his mortgage was foreclosed, and indirectly brought unemployment to the city worker. You think retail food prices are high because they have jumped these last two years?

"But they aren't really as high as in 1930! The June index, then, was 148, whereas its only 123 now. The meat is a special case. That's partly due to the AAA reduction program, but more largely due to the drought. Even so, the meat price index is about 18 per cent below April, 1929.

"We can tell you confidentially that it is not likely to go much higher, just for the present; but it is not likely to go any lower, either."

Mr. Jones has returned to his Washington civilian friends, slightly nonplussed. "They put such a different light on it," he explained.

"Did they convince you?"

"They convinced me, but I don't think I can convince Prue," said Mr. Jones.

R. L. S.

Washington Seeks Arms Embargo Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

readily arise, and if the perilous 1914-17 "Road-to-War" is to be blocked, Administration and liberal leaders—as in the Nye committee—see the need of arming the President with authority to block it. The Nye committee view varies widely from that of the State Department, however, which wishes to proceed with extreme caution.

Step in Advance

The most general form of permissive embargo is expected to emerge from the present conferences. But even that will be a considerable step in advance of all prior legislation. Enactment is also expected of the McReynolds-Bone bill, Administration - supported, which sets up a munitions board and a license system covering all arms and munitions.

The Nye-Clark drive for tight-ribbed neutrality, including prohibition of loans and credits to belligerents and clarification of the status of contraband of war when carried in American bottoms, may have to await the next session of Congress. Meantime, the Nye committee's spotlight will have played intensively on the "Road-to-War" during the 1914-17 years, and its investigators now working on the books and archives of Morgan and Company in New York expect to create a national back-fire for genuine neutrality which cannot be quelled.

Modern Flying Finds Problems New to Radio—and Solves Them

Modern passenger transport planes, speeding through rain, snow or dust storms at 200 miles an hour have developed new problems in radio reception as a result of static encountered under these "new" conditions. The faster an airplane moves through the variously charged particles, the greater has been the interference in radio reception and the less have pilots been able to depend on radio aids to flying. But now at the radio laboratory of the TWA base in Kansas City a new loop antenna has been perfected which goes a long way toward solving this rain and dust static problem.

During experiments leading up to the perfection of this antenna, it was found in nonturbulent air with heavy dust, that the antenna located under the nose of the ship was unaffected by static, but the antenna located near the vertical fin would be oftentimes seriously affected. This supported the conclusion that turbulence caused static, as the rear antenna was actually in turbulent air due to the propeller wash. Particles of dust or rain touching the ship as it passed through them, were mixed with particles which would not touch the ship, and thus the two kinds of particles had slightly different charges and static resulted.

Speed Governs Interference

The next test proved to what extent speed had to do with radio interference, because when it was established that the charged particles were responsible for the disturbance, then the higher the speed, the worse would be the interference. Variations in speed showed this to be a fact.

The new loop antenna is being installed on TWA Douglas transports on top of the fuselage about six feet from the tail assembly. It is 18 inches in diameter and is more than twice as efficient as the regular beacon antenna, as far as reception and signals are concerned.

* * *

A new record for air travel is claimed by United Air Lines with its announcement that 18,557 revenue passengers were carried on United's New York-Chicago-Pacific Coast and other airways during June. Statistics show that this is the greatest 30-day traffic on any single air line in the world, according to E. J. Whitcomb, Boston representative of the air line.

The traffic record for the past month showed an increase of 2000 passengers for May, 1935 and a gain of 3467 passengers over June, 1934, an increase of 23 per cent.

Faster and more frequent schedules over United's mid-continent route received credit for the major share of the growth in air travel.

United recently speeded up its service by inaugurating overnight service from the East to all Pacific coast cities, and within the next 60 days plans to trim an hour from its present 17-hour coast-to-coast schedule by the addition of 1935 model faster Boeings on the route west of Chicago.

* * *

The civil aeronautics industry in the United States produced aircraft, engines, equipment and spare parts valued at $44,144,448.54, and furnished employment for more than 18,000 persons, according to the Bureau of Air Commerce, Department of Commerce. The total production of 1615 airplanes represented a gain over 1933 and ended a downward trend in production statistics which started in 1930.

Ten captive and six free balloons were produced during the year. The value of the lighter-than-air craft, plus spare parts, totaled $252,523.15.

* * *

The Bureau of Air Commerce also reports that the useful life of an airplane frequently exceeds five years, and that there are at least 169 civilian airplanes now in service in the United States which were built in 1926 or before.

Half Built Before 1930

Studying the licensing records as of June 1, 1935, the bureau found that there were 8733 civilian airplanes, of which 5841 were licensed and 2892 were unlicensed but bore identification marks.

Of the total, 4207—approximately one-half — were produced prior to 1930, and were still in service on the date used as a basis for the survey. Airplanes produced in 1930 or thereafter and still licensed or identified on the date of the survey numbered 4155. For 371 airplanes, the date of manufacture could not be determined. Many of them probably were built before 1926.

The year 1929, peak year in airplane production in this country, also is best represented among airplanes now in service. There were 2414 airplanes produced in 1929 which held licenses or identification numbers on June 1.

(A Tuesday Aviation Feature)

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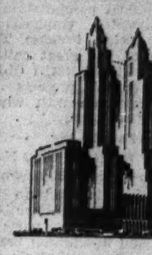
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Castle in a Valley

RAIN had been falling all morning, and there was the freshness of newly washed earth in the air. We clambered out of the bus which had brought us down the valley beside Long Mynd; a wooden board by the high road pointed us to "Stokesay Castle—Fortified Manor House." We walked up a lane between green hedges towards a little grey stone church, and there in the wide sunlit valley, in the midst of buttercup meadows, we came upon Stokesay Castle, one of the most beautiful examples of thirteenth-century architecture in England.

There was something gracious and friendly about this fortified manor house, and nothing of the grimness which is characteristic of many of the old castles still remaining in this island. It is, according to Henry James, a fine "example of what the French call a small *gentilhommière* of the thirteenth century."

* * *

SINCE THIS PLEASANT Shropshire valley lay so near the Welsh border, the manor house—or stockade of the Says—must needs be fortified in those early days against any raiding lords of Wales. Yet there is a serenity about its gray stone walls which would seem to smile at border raids.

The first owner of the original manor was an Edric Sylvaticus, and the records tell us that he was living there in the same year that William the Conqueror landed at Pevensey. After twenty years, ownership passed to the Lacys of Ludlow, who held it from Domesday until 1241. It changed owners many times after that, until in 1620 it came into the hands of one William Craven, who is described as "one of the most accomplished gentlemen in Europe, an useful subject, charitable, abstemious as to himself, generous to others . . . and universally beloved." It was only fitting that this delightful character should live in this gem of English manors, "one of those perfectly beautiful spots," according to one traveler, "which seem almost unreal, because so beautiful."

* * *

BUT STOKESAY TO us, in the clear shining light of this rain-washed afternoon, was no less real because so beautiful. Its deep grassy moat was ablaze with flowers of every shade of purple, blue, rose, white and softest yellow. Through the exquisite Elizabethan Gate House, on the entrance of which is carved the allegory of Adam and Eve, the serpent and the forbidden fruit tree, we passed into a green courtyard, with its old well and tiny flower garden looking like some large posy of country flowers. The entrance to the great hall of the Castle was in front of us. We clambered up the narrow winding stone steps to the great tower, with its embattled parapet and conical roof. From the top of this tower we looked down upon the busy life of the farm below, across buttercup fields, to the hills rising on either side of Stokesay, both crowned by a camp in bygone days.

There is a legend that in olden days there were giants in the land, and that one held each of these camps. Both, however, kept their money in an oak chest in the vaults under Stokesay Castle. When one giant had helped himself to what he wanted, he tossed the key of the chest across to the other giant. One day one of the giants made such a faulty throw that the key fell into the moat and was lost. Perhaps it was on a day of early summer, such as the one on which we visited Stokesay, and instead of "keeping his eye on" the key, he had gazed at the hills of Long Mynd, lying like a gigantic dragon slumbering peacefully beyond the rain-washed buttercup fields, and had been glad that it was his lot to live on a hill above this Shropshire valley. According to the legend, the giants' treasure is still in the vaults of Stokesay, but it cannot be opened until the key is found.

* * *

AS WE PASSED out under the old Elizabethan gateway, and saw the moat ablaze with purple irises, scarlet daisies and blue lupins, and caught the fragrance of cream-white pinks, we wondered if any key found in the grass-bordered moat could unlock a treasure half so beautiful as that on which we were looking at that moment.

E. M. P.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Edward H. Gooch, London

STOKESAY CASTLE: ENTRANCE GATEWAY AND TOWER

Mirrored in English Poetry

WE OUGHT to feel a Chinese piety towards the Old English poets, the nameless ancestors of so long a line; they deserve promotion by a state decree a thousand years after their departure. The pedigree is sound, if the links at times appear to be faint. There is such a thing as the English spirit, and it is mirrored in our poetry. The love of righteousness and order, the passion for adventure of the mind and body, and the perception of natural beauty, are in the race; they are but deepened by the mixtures in the stock and by the influence of foreign literatures. The melancholy of the Seafarer might be detected in some of Conrad's inarticulate British sailors; chivalry is the same in Maldon, in the Battle of Otterburn, and in the Lady of the Lake. . . .

It may be added, though it is needless, that Shakespeare, though he can again and again write badly to the last, can also write to perfection from the very first.

The general effect that he leaves on our imagination is threefold. 1. He makes us think of the world of human character, not only within his range, but beyond it; as the sun makes us think of endless surrounding space, and of more possible suns and earths. Other poets do not suggest, in the same degree, the unrecorded tragedies and comedies that must be enacted every day while the race survives. Dante and Milton, no less great in other ways, move, in comparison, within "closed systems" of ideas; and they rule out, on principle, much of the spectacle in which Shakespeare rejoices. 2. Thus, together with these great companions, he leaves us with the sense that he, and they, and the whole army of poets and artists taken together, present us with but an infinitesimal fraction of the goodness and beauty that really exist and will exist. . . . 3. He produces, more than any man of our race, a faith in the inexhaustible powers and future of language; of verse and prose, the instruments of language.—OLIVER ELTON, in "The English Muse." (London: Bell.)

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Wild Friends of the Bush

MY CAMP was set in a very charming spot. The towering gums, branching from their high entablatures, spanned the long aisles and groined the cloudless blue. . . .

I watched the snowy Cockatoo perched on its bleached and withered spire, gleaming like a white day-star in the heavens, screeching its sorrows to the world. Then came the noisy Minah bird to eye me with a jealous and aggrieved eye. The dainty Fantail danced his minuet. The merry Magpie piped his happy tune. The pretty Parrakeets, dyed and shot with the bright hues of ripening fruit, chattering and chirruping, sipped nectar from the blossoms of the trees. . . . Across the water the proud Heron stalked, its daggered shadow creeping after it, on sands as white and smooth as coral shores. Could heaven be fairer? How poor the mumblings of Poetry and Art beside such miracles! What childish toys man's clumsy engines seemed! What tawdry theatricals his human shows! What nursery prattle his philosophies beside this fast law and order! . . .

My clock was a very reliable one, indeed. In fact it was quite a chronometer. It would go for years without winding, and required no attention whatever. This wonderful timepiece was that dear, friendly bird, the Laughing Jackass, or, as the natives call him, the Kookaburra, which, like our word "cuckoo," is suggestive of the noise he makes.

Every morning at daybreak, and every evening when the shadows begin to fall, and often much earlier, you will hear him. He commences with a chuckle that increases in volume and merriment until he has to hold his little sides with unrestrained laughter. . . .

I shall never forget my first opossum. I don't quite know why, but whenever I had thought of this little animal, it had always been pictured in my mind as a silhouette against a full moon; and it was rather curious that the first one I should see should have been high up in a gum tree, vignetted by eucalyptus leaves, right in the very centre of the moon's disc. I have kept many of them since then, and have found them very companionable little pets. . . . He is easily tamed. Show him a kindness, and he is yours for life; and once he has joined your camp he is rather difficult to get rid of. Though my patience with animals is not easily tired, I have often reached the exasperation point, and felt that I should have to shift camp to avoid the opossums that I had befriended.

Those that I have caught young have made the most fascinating pets; though they are not very educable at any age—singeing their whiskers, as it were, and getting into the same trouble in the same ludicrous way a hundred times a day. At times I have not known whether to laugh at their antics, or boot them out of the camp in desperation.— HAROLD PRIEST, in "Call of the Bush: Wanderings of a Nature Man on the Murray River." (London: T. Werner Laurie.)

A Dance by Henry Ford

JOURNALISTIC activities brought me several times into contact with Henry Ford, and I conceived a very high admiration for him. Other people have been inclined to decry his general grasp of matters of public interest, and have said that he was incapable of sustained or useful conversation on anything except mechanics or those matters which spring directly from his business. I never found him so. He impressed me as having the ordinary man's simple and direct understanding of public questions. He possesses many of the qualities that characterized the late Calvin Coolidge. Especially is he notable, as was that statesman, for going direct to the heart of an issue and dismissing it with a phrase or two. . . . His opinions are the fruit of the mental operations of a singularly simple and direct nature. . . .

One time I drove with my wife and a niece from the Middle West out to his Wayside Inn, just outside of Boston. On arriving, we found Mr. and Mrs. Ford sitting quietly by the big kitchen fireplace, conversing. When he saw me he came over, and we chatted a while, and then, finding that the young girl who was with us had never been through the Inn, he volunteered to show it to her personally. Accordingly, we all fell in behind him and went from room to room, he meanwhile explaining the various articles of furniture and antique trappings with which he had equipped the house. When we came to the ballroom, in which Lafayette is said to have danced, he talked a little while about it and then, turning rather wistfully to his wife, he said: "Mother, do you think our friends would like to see us dance the old-time dances which I have been trying to popularize?" Of course we joined in a chorus of approval, and putting a record into the phonograph which was in the room, he and Mrs. Ford danced polkas, mazurkas, and schottishes, all of which have disappeared from the terpsichorean fashion of the day. It always seemed to me a singular evidence of the simplicity of the man that he should thus set aside his great industrial and financial eminence and dance for the delectation of a handful of friends.—From "Watching the World Go By," by WILLIS J. ABBOT. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Slender-Throated Bird

FROM the wind's blind urge to strife
The fragile things
Escape. The slender-throated bird,
With weary wings,
Waiting until the driven leaf
Has found a place,
Sings to the quiet air
With limpid grace.

HESTER BUELL

Geistesgegenwart

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Eigenschaft „Geistesgegenwart", die als „Bereitschaft oder Wachsamkeit in einer Notlage" erklärt worden ist, hat zu allen Zeiten Bewunderung hervorgerufen. Als einst Volksstämme miteinander Krieg führten, kam diese Wachsamkeit zweifellos in Kampfbereitschaft, der Bereitschaft, Speer und Bogen zum Angriff oder zur Verteidigung zu gebrauchen, zum Ausdruck. Heute verbinden wir „Geistesgegenwart" eher mit der Fähigkeit, in unerwarteten Lagen wirkungsvoll zu handeln, zum Unterschied von Zerstreutheit, die langsames, ungeordnetes Denken bedeutet. Geistesgegenwart schließt jene Gemütsruhe, jenes innere Gleichgewicht in sich, das durch keinen plötzlichen Umstandswechsel erschüttert werden kann.

Aus den Bibelberichten geht hervor, daß Jesu Geistesgegenwart nie versagte. Wir lesen in vielen Stellen, wie seine Feinde ihm Fallen zu stellen suchten, um ihn zu Äußerungen zu veranlassen, die ihn entweder unter die Gewalt des Gesetzes oder beim Volk in Verruf gebracht hätten; aber er war immer Herr der Lage. „Ist's recht, daß man dem Kaiser Zins gebe, oder nicht?" fragten die Diener des Herodes, und sie erhielten die weise und enttäuschende Antwort: „So gebet dem Kaiser, was des Kaisers ist, und Gott, was Gottes ist!" (Matth. 22, 17. 21). In einer andern Stelle lesen wir, daß das Schiff, in dem der Wegweiser und seine Jünger über das Galiläische Meer fuhren, auf dem sich oft plötzlich heftige Stürme erhoben, in äußerster Gefahr war, zu sinken. Die bestürzten Jünger weckten ihren Lehrer auf mit dem Rufe: „Hilf uns, wir verderben!" (Matth. 8, 25). Wieder bewies Jesus seine auf seinem Verständnis des göttlichen Prinzips beruhende Geistesgegenwart. Er zeigte keine Spur von Furcht oder Zweifel, sondern „stand auf und bedrohte den Wind und das Meer; da ward es ganz stille" (8, 26).

Was war das Geheimnis der Geistesgegenwart Christi Jesu, seiner Fähigkeit, in jeder widrigen Lage zielbewußt zu handeln und sie zu meistern? Was befähigte ihn, sowohl auf die plötzlichen Tücken seiner Feinde als auch auf die häufigen Befürchtungen seiner Freunde wirkungsvoll und mit erhabener Zuversicht zu antworten? Es ist nur natürlich, daß wir die Antwort auf diese wichtige Frage in der Bibel suchen. Der hebräische Psalmist schrieb (Ps. 46, 2): „Gott ist unsre Zuversicht und Stärke, eine Hilfe in den großen Nöten, die uns getroffen haben".

Christus Jesus lehrte, daß Gott Geist ist. Da also Gott der allgegenwärtige Geist ist, gewinnt „Geistesgegenwart" eine neue und tiefere Bedeutung. Sooft wir den Ausdruck „Geistesgegenwart" gebrauchen, sollten wir an seinen höheren Sinn als Widerspiegelung des Geistes denken und bestrebt sein, uns die Gegenwart und die beständige Zugänglichkeit des göttlichen Geistes, Gottes, zu vergegenwärtigen. Unerschütterliche Erkenntnis dieser Tatsache gab dem Wegweiser Herrschaft über jeden Umstand und allen Mißklang. Die Gegenwart Gottes, des Geistes, war für Jesus das Natürliche und das Unvermeidliche. Er bestätigte die Lehren des Alten Testaments von der Einheit und der Unendlichkeit Gottes, daß es nur einen allgegenwärtigen Gott, also nur einen Geist gibt, da Gott der Geist ist.

Seit der Zeit Jesu und seiner unmittelbaren Nachfolger ist die Gegenwart Gottes zu oft als fromme Lehre angesehen worden. Die Christliche Wissenschaft beweist heutzutage, daß die Gegenwart Gottes eine lebendige, jetzt anwendbare Wahrheit ist, die die Kranken heilt und die Sünder umwandelt und so die Schriftstelle erfüllt: „Die Kraft des Herrn war gegenwärtig, sie zu heilen" (engl. Bibel: Luk. 5, 17).

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 180): „Wenn der Mensch von Gott regiert wird, dem immergegenwärtigen Gemüt, das alle Dinge versteht, dann weiß der Mensch, daß bei Gott alle Dinge möglich sind"; und in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 183) schreibt sie: „Alles, was Gott möglich ist, ist dem Menschen als Gottes Widerspiegelung möglich". Die Gegenwart des Geistes bedingt die Gegenwart der Idee des Geistes, des Menschen. Die Gegenwart der Vollkommenheit Gottes verbürgt die gegenwärtige Vollkommenheit des Menschen; denn der Mensch ist zum Bilde Gottes geschaffen. Die Vergegenwärtigung dieser wissenschaftlichen Tatsache im Verein mit freudiger Anerkennung der Regierung Gottes bringt im menschlichen Leben die beständige Harmonie und Wirklichkeit des gottgeschaffenen geistigen Menschen, unser wahres und bleibendes Selbst, ans Licht.

Da also der Geist immer gegenwärtig ist und der Mensch den Geist widerspiegelt, sind wir durch Widerspiegelung jetzt und immerdar im Besitze seiner unendlichen Kraft. Paulus mag an diese große Wahrheit gedacht haben, als er sagte: „Wir haben Christi Sinn" (1. Kor. 2, 16). Derselbe Geist, der Christus Jesus regierte, ist gegenwärtig, uns zu regieren. Auf dieser Grundlage sind uns alle Dinge möglich, wie sie ihm möglich waren. Eine weitere Folge der Allgegenwart Gottes, des Guten, ist, daß es für das Böse, für Krankheit, Sünde und Tod,—für alles, was Gott unähnlich ist—keinen Raum gibt. Das eine unendliche vollkommene Gemüt schließt die Möglichkeit unvollkommener, unharmonischer Gemüter aus. In der vollen Anerkennung und Anwendung dieses folgerichtigen Schlusses liegt das Heilmittel für Streit zwischen Menschen und Völkern. „Gott ist allüberall", sagt uns Mrs. Eddy, „und nichts neben Ihm ist gegenwärtig oder hat Macht" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 473). Die Scheinmächte des Bösen erweisen sich durch das Verständnis der unendlichen Gegenwart des Guten als nicht vorhanden. Dieses Evangelium der Hoffnung und Ermutigung ist in der Tat eine Erlösungsbotschaft, die den Worten Jesajas (63, 9): „Der Engel seines [Gottes] Angesichts half ihnen" eine vollere Bedeutung gibt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

German Interlude on the Mississippi

THERE was one window nobody could have resisted. On the very top shelf were jars of jelly beans, jujubes, and red-white-and-blue candy canes; on the next below, "nigger babies," Teddy-bears and gumdrops; then hoarhound, lemon drops, licorice, and rock candy. Comfits, sugar-plums—that's what they were.

We opened the door. And, naturally, a bell began to tinkle. By this time we had quite absorbed the atmosphere of make-believe, and if no bell had tinkled we should have felt let down. And if behind the counter no old lady had beamed at us from the depths of a tremendous flowered sunbonnet, we should have felt inclined to report the oversight to Andersen, Grimm & Company. But there she was.

For the moment or two that it took our eyes to accustom themselves to the dimness of this little room we were silent. Gradually we perceived a wall of oilcloth-covered shelves, with glass jars of herbs and confections, and a counter of oak, whitened and smooth from long use and, we thought, from a good many brisk scrubbings. And there was a case of sweets—red, yellow, pink and black.

The old lady herself was crisp with the starch of her apron, her sunbonnet, and her black-and-white calico dress. But her wrinkled face was kind. She waited.

It occurred to us that we had come to buy.

"Have you a quarter-pound of hoarhound?" asked the mate.

"Wie, bitte?" the old lady inquired politely.

And there we had it. We were in Germany for the moment, of course! So we pointed to a tray of bright sweets, laid money on the counter, and trotted off with a fat brown sack, twenty years younger, each of us.

This was a fragment of the Germany of the 1840's. Germans of the 'forty-eight migration had come here. A part of that great exodus which had sought the republic across the ocean when their own revolution had collapsed, they had trekked over the Alleghany watershed, down the Ohio, and up the Mississippi, until they found this fair Iowa plateau overlooking the water.—From "Shanty-Boat," by KENT and MARGARET LIGHTY. (New York: Century.)

Presence of Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE quality known as "presence of mind," which has been defined as "readiness or alertness in an emergency," is one which has invited admiration throughout the centuries. In the days of tribal warfare such alertness no doubt took the form of warlike preparedness, readiness to use the spear or bow in attack or defense. Today we associate presence of mind rather with the ability to cope effectively with unexpected situations, and distinguish it from absent-mindedness, which implies slow, unordered thinking. Presence of mind includes that poise, that balance, which no sudden change of circumstance can upset.

The Bible records show that Jesus' presence of mind never failed him. We find many accounts of how his enemies strove to trap him into making admissions which would either bring him under the ban of the law or discredit him with the people; but he was always master of the situation. "Is it lawful to give tribute unto Cæsar, or not?" asked the Herodians, and they received the wise and disconcerting reply, "Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's; and unto God the things that are God's" (Matthew 22:17, 21). We read in another passage that when the Way-shower and his disciples were crossing the Sea of Galilee, where often there were sudden storms, the boat appeared to be in imminent danger of sinking. The distracted disciples awakened their Teacher with cries of "Save us: we perish" (Matthew 8:25). Once again Jesus proved his presence of mind, based on his understanding of divine Principle. He showed no trace of fear, no symptom of doubt, but "arose, and rebuked the winds and the sea; and there was a great calm" (8:26).

What was the secret of Christ Jesus' presence of mind, his ability to meet and master every untoward situation? What enabled him to answer effectively, and with sublime confidence, both the sudden subtleties of his enemies and the frequent fears of his friends? It is natural that in seeking to answer this important question we should turn to the Bible for aid. The Hebrew Psalmist wrote (Psalms 46:1), "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

Christ Jesus taught that God is Spirit; and since Spirit is but another name for Mind, it follows that God is ever-present Mind, and "presence of mind" takes on a new and deeper meaning. Whenever we use the phrase "presence of mind," we should think of it in its higher sense as reflecting Spirit, and strive to realize the presence and constant availability of the divine Mind, God. It was the Way-shower's unswerving realization of this fact that gave him dominion over every circumstance and all inharmony. The presence of God, of Mind, was accepted by Jesus as natural and inevitable. He reaffirmed the Old Testament teachings as to the unity and infinity of God, teaching that there is only one omnipresent God, and hence only one Mind, for God is Mind.

During the centuries which have passed since the time of Jesus and his immediate followers, the presence of God has too frequently been regarded as a pious theory. Christian Science is proving to this age that the presence of God today is a vital, practical truth that heals the sick and reforms the sinner, thus fulfilling the Scripture, "The power of the Lord was present to heal them" (Luke 5:17).

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 180), "When man is governed by God, the ever-present Mind who understands all things, man knows that with God all things are possible;" and in "Miscellaneous Writings" she says (p. 183), "Whatever is possible to God, is possible to man *as God's reflection*." The presence of Mind necessitates the presence of Mind's idea, man; the presence of God's perfection assures the present perfection of man, for man is made in the image of God. Realization of this scientific fact, together with the glad acceptance of the government of God, brings to light in human experience the constant harmony and reality of the God-made, spiritual man, our true and abiding selfhood.

Since, then, Mind is ever present, and man reflects Mind, its infinite power is ours through reflection now and forever. Paul may have referred to this great truth when he said, "We have the mind of Christ" (I Corinthians 2:16). The same Mind that governed Christ Jesus is present to govern us. On this basis all things are possible to us as they were to him. A further result of the omnipresence of God, good, is that there is no room for evil, for sickness, sin, and death—no place for anything ungodlike. One infinite, perfect Mind excludes the possibility of imperfect, discordant minds. In the full acceptance and application of this logical conclusion lies the remedy for the strife of individuals and of nations. "God is everywhere," Mrs. Eddy reminds us, "and nothing apart from Him is present or has power" (Science and Health, p. 473). The seeming powers of evil are proved absent by the understanding of the infinite presence of good. This gospel of hope and cheer is indeed a message of salvation which gives fuller meaning to the words of Isaiah (63:9), "The angel of his [God's] presence saved them."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Corn-Planter

INTO the field by dawn, his harnessed team
Listing the mellow topsoil, straight and long;
Stepping out briskly in the pungent cool
Of early morning sunlight, with the dew
Glistening ankle-deep on grass and weeds.
Striding light-heartedly, the farmer sees
Mirrored in sandy loam, tall stalks of corn,
And Jeff, the off-horse, snatching verdant blades,
Breaking the even tread of furrowed way.
Deep in the planter's eyes, a changing dream;
Visions of narrow lanes of rustling green,
Acres of growing fodder, shoulder-high;
Later, the tassels nodding in the sun,
And milk-white kernels forming one by one.

B. B. COOPER

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Typewriting Taught in Elementary Grades

In Increased Use for School Work—Woodstock, Ill., an Example

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Woodstock, Ill.

FOUR hundred public-school pupils ranging in ages from six to eleven years, learning to read and spell and to conquer the deep mysteries of punctuation and grammar with the aid of the typewriter! Eight hundred pairs of eyes and hands transferring lesson materials from books to white paper, and somehow in the process, assimilating more rapidly and perfectly the growing mass of facts and rules that are part of the essential background of every boy and girl today. Four hundred boys and girls introduced to mechanical aid in learning through studying the "touch" system of typewriting in the course of their regular classes in the public schools. Isn't this something to strike the imagination of parents and teachers everywhere?

Four hundred pupils of the two elementary public schools in Woodstock, Ill., will be taught the touch system of typewriting when schools open in September, according to a recent decision of the Woodstock grade school board of education. The decision follows a four-month's experiment in teaching touch typing to 60 children from the first to the fifth grades inclusive, which had been conducted in the grade schools of Woodstock during the semester recently closed.

Experimental Groups

Teaching very young children the touch system of typing as part of the curriculum, is still in its pioneer stages as far as public schools are concerned, stated superintendent of schools Wayne J. Colahan, under whose direction the experiment has been carried on in Woodstock. The experiment began last February when the board of education at Superintendent Colahan's suggestion offered a course in touch typing to a selected group of 12 children from each of the five grades in the city's two grade schools. Twelve full size typewriters were installed in each school and 12 children representing those who learn with normal ease, those who learn quickly, and those whose learning capacity is slightly retarded, were grouped in classes according to grades, to be taught typing.

Engaged to teach the pupils was Miss Mary Swisher of Marshall, Mo., who had formerly taught typing in the high school at Blairstown, Mo. Miss Swisher was chosen among some three thousand applicants whose credentials were examined, because her teaching career embraced experience in teaching first grade reading, as well as typing.

Miss Swisher found that her first duty on reaching Woodstock was to evolve materials with which to conduct her lessons. Two things she felt necessary to consider in preparing such materials. First, that pupils in the first five grades have limited vocabularies; and second, that young children have been accustomed to having their lessons made interesting. High school lesson materials in typing which were the only ready-made ones available, have been especially adapted by Miss Swisher to the younger child's vocabulary, and an attempt has been made to impart the interest compelling factor also, although the latter has scarcely been necessary, for the children have been absorbed and enthralled with their typing work.

No Letters Visible on Keyboard

The essential step in teaching touch typing is to teach the child mechanically to recognize the position of the letters on the keyboard and to teach him that each key is to be touched by a certain definite finger. No letters are visible on the keys of the machine used by the Woodstock pupils, but a small keyboard chart is beside each typewriter and a large chart hangs in the front of the room.

Simple words which are familiar to the child and in which the letters are closely associated on the keyboard are learned first. As the pupil becomes more adept he leaves single words behind and goes on to sentences which involve use of numbers, commas, semicolons, capitals and periods.

Lessons for the young typists were prepared on mimeographed sheets of paper. Three such lesson sheets contain the carefully selected words and sentences for practice. When the child masters the mechanical work of copying perfectly the words and sentences a given number of times,he knows the keyboard reasonably well. Then he goes on to practice writing of lessons in reading, spelling, language and history. This correlation of typing practice with other lessons, to facilitate skill in learning, is the real objective of the typewriting courses.

At the end of the first four months twelve of the sixty children in the typing group had reached the point where they were doing their regular lessons with the aid of the typewriter. Of these twelve one was a first grade pupil, three were third grade pupils, and the remainder were from the fourth and fifth grades. All had been using exactly the same lesson materials. Several children who were "slow" in learning from books were discovered to be quite adept at the mechanical art of mastering the typewriter.

The only special equipment required for the course, in addition to the typewriters and lesson materials, have been simply designed tables on which the typewriters are placed, and which have had to be low enough for children to reach the keyboard without straining. Such tables have been created for the Woodstock experiment by the boys in the woodshop in the industrial arts department at the high school. The tables have been made the proper height for the first graders and blocks of wood are inserted under the legs to elevate the working area when the classes of older children come into the room.

Doubtless the eyes of many progressive educators and parents will be turned to Woodstock this fall and the results of typewriting education in terms of benefit to young pupils will be eagerly studied. In so far as Superintendent Colahan and the Woodstock grade school board of education is concerned, the experiment has already proved its value,and they are going ahead with the plan feeling sure that they have found at least one solution to the universal demand for more "practical" education.

SUSAN SHAFFER DIBELKA



Fifth and Sixth Graders at Berkeley Hall School, Beverly Hills, Calif.

The typewriter has become a familiar friend of children in countless schools. These girls are not taking secretarial training but are simply learning to type quickly and correctly in order to have at their hand this convenient tool of the modern student. Some schools start their children on the typewriter in the early grades. An experiment of this nature carried on in Illinois is described on this page today.

Conversation at Mealtime

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN children sit at the dining table with the adults of a family, it is sometimes difficult to find a common conversation interesting to all ages. Of course if we abide by the olden decisions there is no conversation problem because the children will not be heard at all. In the modern home, however, the child is allowed natural expression of his thoughts and feelings when they do not intrude on the others present. To allow children to talk wholly of their own interests is not the best of training in deportment at the table and yet what shall they talk about? If adults talk exclusively of their own activities, the children may become restless because they cannot understand and their eager minds are unemployed.

A Game

One family solved this difficulty by a nightly game called, "A Journey Around the Table." Sometimes this game took only part of the dinner hour, or a few minutes relaxation with the dessert, but other times it became so absorbing and led to so many other attractive byways of thought and discussion that everyone was interested throughout the meal and longer.

It began one night when David said suddenly as he salted his spinach, "Dad, where do we get our salt from?"

"Er-er, from the salt mines," said his father hesitantly.

"Where are they and what do they look like?" asked Betty.

After a few more harried moments Dad fled to the encyclopedia and before the evening was over the whole family had become salt conscious.

Widening Horizons

The next night one of the children announced that pepper came from a plant, and this led to further discussion. The dessert happened to be made of tapioca and as mother served it she told of its origin and the processes by which it was made into the commodity sold by the grocery stores.

"This is fun," said David. "Let's talk about something on the table every night. I bet Dad doesn't know where mustard comes from."

"You look it up and tell us tomorrow night," suggested his father noncommittally. "Maybe I'll tell you how I helped my mother make butter when I was a boy."

That started the discussions and stories at the evening meal. Visitors were urged to join in and give their knowledge and experiences connected with anything on the table from the linen in the tablecloth to every ingredient in a pudding. The meat brought stories of cattle feuds, the great plains of Argentina, the country farms; when fish was served the stories ranged from boyhood fishing days to salmon canneries and deep-sea adventures. Salads and fruits brought the gardening wonders of a Burbank and airplane freight distribution. The journey around the table soon became a trip by proxy to many lands in search of food sources and supplies. A widening of horizons for all the family as well as education for the children was the outcome of this simple expedient for making the conversation at mealtime interesting to both children and adults.

The 3 W'S—The Second Asks 'Where?'

A Map Now Enters the Blue-Birds' History Lesson

II

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Eng.

WHEN the Blue-Birds had made a bowing acquaintance with a number of historic people through the aid of the wooden figures, it became desirable to classify them geographically. The second W, Where? came into play. To this end we fret-sawed a map of Europe, cutting round the political boundaries of the countries. A very vivid idea of the relative sizes of the countries was thus acquired.

John's face grew redder and redder as he treadled his way along the lengthy outline of Russia. "Aren't you through Russia yet?" we asked impatiently. John paused to stretch his legs. "Not yet. I'm driving my sledge as hard as I can over the trackless steppes. There are wolves in the pine forests." And once more the wheel of the fret saw whirred and raced furiously as he drove it madly along. "This little bit's going to cause trouble," he remarked sagely, indicating the Crimea, attached so insecurely to the mainland by its frail isthmus; whereupon I registered a mental vow to add Florence Nightingale to the Little People.

Then we discovered that France and Germany, having been cut from separate pieces of wood, did not fit together as well as they should. "It's this nasty little sticking-up bit," complained Dick. "The nasty little sticking-up bit" was the Saar Basin. So we smoothed it down as well as we could and it fits better now.

Ireland Belongs to Philip

When the cutting-out was done the countries were distributed among the children for painting in distinctive colors. "I'll do Ireland. My Daddy went fishing in Ireland." Philip's right to Ireland is too obvious to be disputed. More and more shall we look to him as an authority on all matters pertaining to the Free State.

A chance gift of a small Swiss flag now opened up further possibilities. Flags, with their vivid colors, appeal strongly to children. They help to give character and individuality to countries abstract and formless. Happily it proved impossible to buy all the flags we needed, so we were obliged to make our own. With the aid of a few simple stencil plates the girls were very soon initiated into the art of easy stenciling, and it became a fascinating game to stick the flags, on their long pins which formed the flagstaffs, into their appropriate countries, where the boys had drilled holes to receive them.

The flags were a great source of interest. We noticed the number of crosses that appeared on the flags of Christian countries and compared them with the solitary Turkish crescent. This in turn reminded us of our Mumming-Play:

I for the Crescent, you the Cross,
Each mighty host oft won and lost.

Joan observed spontaneously a Dutch flag, faintly painted, flying from the mast of a ship in an old oil painting, and this laid the foundation of an interest in Dutch art.

"Who" Plus "Where"

John discovered—oh, happy coincidence!—that the flag flying over Spain was of the same color as that grasped by Christopher Columbus of the Little People. And finally with sparkling eyes, "struck by the splendor of a sudden thought," he exclaimed, "I know! Let's put the Little People on their proper places on the map!" So I knew then that when I had originally devised the map for that very purpose I had not misread Blue-Bird psychology.

Soon the Santa Maria was gaily plowing her way westward over the blue-cloth waves to the land where Hiawatha awaited her. Canute and Hans Andersen rubbed shoulders under the Danish flag, while Mussolini had the opportunity of studying his revered countrymen, Romulus and Julius Caesar, at the closest possible quarters, while the First Blue-Bird, crowded up against Shakespeare, Richard Lion-Heart, Cromwell and other worthies, found the "tight little island" very tight indeed. Abraham's camel stalked majestically over the Syrian desert, and Mohammed stood with outstretched arms in Arabia, offering to the world the Koran or the sword.

Thus the Blue-Birds managed to acquire their first ideas of "Who?" and "Where?" They were now ready to approach the third W, the more subtle "When?"

A. DOROTHY HORSFIELD

(The last article in this set of three will appear next Saturday.)



These Two Blue-Birds Are Obviously Enjoying Their History Lesson. And It Was Fun to Fret-Saw That Map of Europe, and With Its Help They Are Now Learning Where the Great Figures of History Belong

When Children Go Touring

Simple Devices to Keep Small Travelers Amused

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE pleasure of a touring trip when children are along depends greatly upon the happiness of the children. And since their enjoyment can often be assured by very simple preparations before the trip, and by some sensible observances while on it, it seems well at this season to mention a few.

Many children are restless during an automobile ride because they cannot see out of the windows and feel confined to a small area. The parents of three such children took them on a long, happy trip last summer, and later laid their success to four blocks of wood about six inches high, which the father placed under the four corners of the back seat. This lifting of the seat put the children where they could look out the windows, and they were so interested in the ever-changing landscape that they were happy together, and more than usually quiet in the car.

For Supplies

The space thus left beneath the seat was used for storage of sufficient clothing to keep the party clean on a week's trip. Here were packed suit boxes, one for each member of the group, and one for towels; slipper boxes for bathing suits, rubbers and shoes, and clean wash cloths. Each box was labeled at the end so at a glance one knew where to look for anything wanted, and slipper boxes were also slit down at the two end corners so by slightly lifting the cover the end of the box could be pulled down and the desired article extracted without taking out the container.

To give the children more room for moving about, other supplies were packed in two shallow wooden boxes that fitted in between the seats, and over these was placed a small platform in such a way that it protected the articles below and left a little step at one end, to the regular floor of the car.

A Place for Playthings

From the robe rail the mother suspended a piece of flowered cretonne, held out straight with a slat from a window shade, to which patch pockets with flaps were attached. One pocket lined with scraps from an old raincoat held soap and a damp wash cloth. Across the bottom, and kept in place by another slat run through the hem, was an open pocket with elastic run through the top. This was used for playthings, so they could always be found and were easily accessible.

Each child was provided with a ball and encouraged to use it whenever the car stopped. In this way they all got enough exercise at such times to make them sit still a while after they got back into the car. Besides this, the parents made a point of stopping for a while whenever they passed a park or school grounds where there were slides, swings or merry-go-rounds. Kept even more interested and occupied than they had been at home, this trip will doubtless live long among the happiest memories of these children.

Another thing they enjoyed was their camp stove, and the wiener roasts and hot dishes it made possible. It was only a rectangle of corrugated tin with a little triangle cut from one long side, and the two ends so bent by a tinsmith that they could be locked together. Set up in the form of a cylinder, paper and charcoal fired within, the small opening next to the ground afforded a draft for the stove. Over the top of the cylinder was placed a grate which had been borrowed from the gas stove at home. Before setting up the stove, with a small shovel the father cut a square of sod and turned it back on the grass, and the stove was placed on the sand so exposed. When through with the stove, the fire was quenched and the cylinder lifted off to cool. Garbage and ashes were turned under, and the sod replaced and tramped down. Then the ends of the cylinder were released, the metal stamped out flat, and slipped under the platform between the seats, ready for the next time.

When Auto Turns Stove

One of their happiest memories is of a delicious soup that their father took from under the mysterious hood of the car one evening. Afterwards they found that it was for just such purposes that he had purchased a covered pail that would fit there, and mother had started the soup in it before they had broken camp that morning. All day it had been cooking in the heat of the engine and the sun, and was ready for instant serving when a sudden cool breeze whetted their appetites and convenient picnic tables invited them.

No matter whether children spend the day at home or in the car, one of the secrets of keeping them good natured lies in meals at regular intervals, sufficient exercise, and plenty of refreshing sleep. And with a little thought and planning, parents can often provide all three by very simple expedients that cost practically nothing. So the entire family can have a happy time even when the youngest members would a-touring go.

SEE *Also* Saturday
Progress in Education
Page for
Advertising of Schools

Brass Tacks and Social Reform

College Senior Leaps Into Arena With Interesting Brief for Consumer's Co-operation

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Round Table came into being for several reasons, and is founded upon a conviction that young people of the years 18 to 25 or so, can make an important contribution to the world's thinking, and that we all need this contribution. An open forum of opinion, it is a place for discussion and expression of ideas. It is also a place for sheer enjoyment, as we said recently in this column. If you will think over what you consider to be the outstanding qualities of youth—original thinking, initiative, fun, resiliency, and many others—you will glimpse what sort of subject-matter your chairman hopes you will keep sending in to your Round Table. The writer of the interesting letter that follows, tells us that he is a senior in college.—Chairman.

* * *

Maryland

Dear Friends:

The social idealist who confines himself to fine-sounding generalities is today very well received by all sorts and manners of people; the enthusiast who comes down to brass tacks and urges a method which is so practical that it can change the character of a community in a few months is ignored as a rabid propagandist. I am convinced that the tremendous enthusiasm and latent energy possessed by such young people as have contributed recently to this forum will be largely wasted if we cannot find a new outlet for it. Political, educational, religious, and personal activity are valuable and necessary parts of any program of social change, but they do not produce the sort of results which this enthusiasm needs to nourish itself. When I wash my face I like to see the dirt come off on the washcloth; when I think of devoting my life to the cause of human progress I want to do something which will work, and which I can see work as I go along. So I risk being called a propagandist to tell you something about Consumers' Co-operation, the most practical and the fastest growing social movement in the world today, with 100,000,000 active members in 41 countries.

Consumers' Co-operation is a non-political and voluntary method whereby individuals associate themselves on the basis of their consuming function and power in order to supply their own needs. Co-operative societies perform the usual functions of distribution and production which are generally performed by profit business.

It is in general a very ancient method, but 90 years ago in Rochdale, England, 28 poor weavers started a co-operative society and grocery store based on these fundamental principles: Each member, whatever his investment, has one vote (true democracy); capital is secured by the sale of stock to members, but it receives only a fixed legal rate of interest, and no profits; all surplus, after funds for expansion, education, etc., is returned to members in direct proportion to the amount of their patronage; membership is unrestricted. With these as their guide, the 28 Equitable Pioneers have in less than a century become 28,000,000 members of the British Co-operative Movement.

And with these same principles, a co-operative society can be started in any community by a half-dozen individuals, who can begin by any of several techniques to put the profits of business, and the control of commerce, into the hands of the people who make it; namely the consumers. And this is no mean power. In Sweden, where 40 per cent of the nation's business is done by co-operatives, they have never bothered to have any antitrust laws; the consumers can and have broken the power of over-profiting trusts.

In Japan, Kagawa, the leader of the Christian movement, looked around years ago to find some practical way of living a Christian life and demonstrating it to others; he found it in co-operation. Now in America our great leaders—Kirby Page, Norman Thomas, Walter Rauschenbusch—are calling this the practical way to the society they dream of. E. Stanley Jones calls it "Christ's Alternative to Communism."

I can't in a letter like this tell all about such a movement, any more than Christianity can be understood in a paragraph. But if some of you to whom this sounds interesting will write to me or to The Co-operative League, 167 West 12th Street, N. Y. C., you will receive more information about it. I hope, too, that the Monitor will continue its courageous stand in publishing articles about it like the few which have appeared already, even though the application of this idea to America's problems was somewhat hidden.

(Mr.) D. H. S.

The Editor welcomes contributions to the Round Table, in the form of either letters or articles. The material submitted should be of special interest to youth between the ages of 18-25.

Vacation Activities For Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

KEEPING a nature diary tends to encourage one to keep alert to interesting events in the out-of-doors. This may include records of general observations or it may be confined to some specific phase of natural phenomena. Signs of autumn, changes in the time of sunrise and in the length of the shadow cast by the sun, will become matters of interest to children if a little help is extended by someone in the home. Records of birds identified in the city parks and on expeditions to the country, with the description of each, will develop into a bird book in time. This can be applied to flowers as well.

A collection of seeds, classified according to manner of distribution is highly interesting. They can be classified as seeds that fly, seeds that beg a ride, seeds that float, seeds that roll seeds that tumble, seeds that are shot forth.

Of course, it would be vain to omit gardening from a list of desirable summer activities. If one understands how to care for the garden, the tiniest plot can be made fruitful. Anyone who has seen children, boys and girls alike, eagerly clamoring for a chance to put even a few seeds into the soil, or begging for a single tomato plant to take home from school to watch and care for, will never doubt children's love of a garden. One little girl tenderly bore home from school a gift of a tomato plant which she transplanted in the only place she had for it, a sandy plot in the yard. But she had learned the technique of gardening and so she enriched the barren soil with decayed leaves and brought her plant to full fruitage.

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Home Building

The Well-Mannered Garden as an Outdoor Dining Room

Gardening

A Tuesday Page



Jessie Tarbox Beals

Having Meals Out of Doors Is a Delightful Part of Enjoying One's Garden, and Many a Homeowner Provides for It in Planning His Grounds. The Photograph at the Left Is a Pergola-Terrace at the Home of Mrs. George Washington Smith, Santa Barbara, Calif. Center—A Patio Open to the Sky, in the Home of Floyd Brewster, Also Santa Barbara. Right—A Corner of the Terrace Home of Jerome Robert Cerny, Lake Forest, Ill. But You Do Not Need a Terrace or a Patio. Some Families Have Sets of Trays and, With the Kitchen a Serve-Self Cafeteria, Move to the Garden Table and Chairs for Any Meal They Choose.

Alfresco Dining – a Garden Delight

Table Set for Breakfast in the Arbor Is a Box Seat for the Garden Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

IT'S a hot, drowsy day in midsummer—and almost noon. An orchestra of locusts and crickets is sawing on its tiny cellos and blowing on infinitesimal paper-covered combs, to a vibrant bass of bee hums. The butterflies are noticeable by their silence, as they go airily about fanning the flowers with their wings.

I see a great old house, with wide verandas, snoozing contentedly in the midday sun, its awnings let down to keep out the glare. There's a velvety close-clipped lawn sloping down to an orchard where the grass grows tall among the apple trees, and the hot wind tousles it about. I see at the foot of the orchard a brook running by over small white stones, and two little girls, pink-cheeked, barefooted, creeping stealthily along its banks on hands and knees, swooping down suddenly upon something in the water, then plunging in excitedly, and coming up with a wriggling baby frog which they hold carefully to study, and then pop just as gently back into the water.

Across the lawn and down through the orchard grass, picking her way carefully, I see a familiar figure approaching with a basket. She spreads a white cloth on the grass under a willow tree, lifts the lid of the basket, and with a smiling invitation to the little girls to come to the shady spot, leaves them to delve as they will into its contents.

Joy of Childhood Picnics

To me, there's always something of the unspoiled joy of a childhood picnic in eating out-of-doors, wherever and whatever the occasion. No matter how formally it may be done, there's still an unconventionality about it, a feeling of being in a world that belongs to the bees and butterflies and crickets, where, if a humming bird were to perch himself suddenly on the rim of your glass and were to begin to talk, you would not be surprised. I suspect it's the love of this kind of adventuring that sends people camping in the summer, and exploring wild rivers in their canoes.

Although myself a confirmed city-dweller, I feel an unutterable yearning, when spring and summer come, for eating out-of-doors. Each year when the trees in the park begin to turn green and the sun is warm, the all too few occasions when I have breakfasted on a balcony, or lunched on a terrace, or dined on the deck of a yacht, have a way of coming back to tempt me freshly afield. The urge comes suddenly and perennially. I look wistfully out of my city window on some lovely sunlit morning in June, and find myself picturing a table laid for breakfast under a leafy arbor with a bowl of red clover as a centerpiece.

Or I find my thought going back to the shores of a glistening lake in the north woods, where there's a crude sort of table standing in a grove of birch trees ready for lunch. A solemn-faced guide kindles a fire on the beach and tosses a great panful of bacon about in his own peculiar manner, imparting to it a flavor such as no other bacon ever had.

The Sea Beyond

Again I see myself in a delightful little tea-garden in Cornwall at a table set back under a leaf-sheltered arbor, with a view of the sparkling sea in one direction, and in the other, a low stone wall abloom with purple, a tiny door yard overgrown with roses, two sturdy gateposts wearing peaked hats of crimson geraniums, and a miniature fountain girdled with yellow pansies. A maid brings tea and cakes—charming confections, really—finished off gaily with a flourish of whipped cream and whimsically topped with a cherry.

From my city apartment I often think about people who have gardens and arbors and back yards, and wonder if they use them for dining out-of-doors in summer. It seems to me that this alone offers one of the greatest incentives in the world for planting bulbs and pulling weeds. There should always, of course, be a terrace conveniently close to the house where, over the buttering of one's toast, one could watch the business of the day unfold among the bees and butterflies. One could even appear to be reading the morning paper, and do a little harmless eavesdropping as small garden inhabitants talk over their Great Affairs. At noon, there should be a table spread daintily for luncheon under a great umbrella near the fountain. Tea can be served in an arbor, or under a wide-spreading tree, with dinner in the cool of the evening, once more on the terrace, lighted by decorative lanterns and fireflies.

To me, this is one of the big reasons for having a garden. K. E. R.

Planning a New Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PRICES of nursery stock are particularly attractive this year, so you may plant now at a great saving. If you consider your individual problem carefully you will avoid costly mistakes. Even if you are new at it, you will be surprised how simple it is to make a garden if you get a definite idea of what you really want to do—and then do it.

The foundation of your scheme, after all, is the garden area. First, you should choose a good location, and in doing this there are several things to keep in mind:

The area should be readily accessible from the house, open to the sun, and not too difficult to work with as you build. Some comfortable shade should be available at one side or at least one end, and there should be enough extra space available to allow for making a definite loafing space just outside its border lines.

Privacy

Complete privacy is often practically impossible to secure, but be sure that you have one space that can be screened off adequately for the family's own private use. The place to enjoy a garden, strange to say, is not actually within the garden—but rather just a bit to one side. This area should have a fair amount of comfortable shade and command a clear view of the entire garden. Easy chairs, low tables, comfortable clothes, complete privacy, and relaxation should be the order of the day in such an area.

If you are going to do your own work you can make your walls and steps as simple as you choose. When you do not go into a frenzy of excitement just because an occasional brick or stone is loose or out of line you save yourself a whole lot of trouble at the very start. Walls, for instance, can all be laid up dry if they do not exceed a couple of feet high and if they have a solid bank behind them.

Ways and Means

It is wise to plan carefully. By "plan" I do not mean a whole raft of pretty plans on paper. What I mean is to plan ways and means. I mean, establish at the very start a definite working program and then do not fear to vary that program to meet the needs.

If you are obliged to leave some piece of wall work unfinished for the season, know what to do when the wall is stopped. That is where careful planning steps into the picture, and you can go ahead at once with something else. Possibly it will be some more grading, or perhaps building a pair of steps or a gate. Whatever it may be there will always be something which you can step right out and do, and that means that your garden is going ahead.

You cannot hope to have a really interesting year-round garden without a few walls and steps, and without some paved areas, arches, latticework, birdhouses, and pools.

Of course, you must figure out what you can afford to spend on them. For instance, you may allow, say, $3 for hauling a load of second-hand stone or brick. It can often be picked up for the carting.

Another thing which you are sure to need is some lumber, paint, and nails. If you allow $5 for these, this will make a spending program of $12 or $13 up to this point, to which you might add $2 for some grass seed for the garden lawn panel and general grass repairs.

If you set aside, say, $10 for perennials and $1 for annual seed, that will give you at least 50 perennial plants at the start and 10 or 15 kinds of annuals. Although 50 perennials is not a great many plants for an entire flower garden, it is at least a splendid beginning. Later you can propagate from these varieties you have on hand.

Naturally these basic plants must be selected for specific purposes, and it is dependability of growth and general year-round appearance which must be your watchword here.

Of course, you must give them time to develop, but at the end of the third year you can divide them and get at least three plants for every one. Some of these extra plants can be placed around where needed and the rest either given garden neighbors or traded for other varieties.

Stran-Steel Construction

Its Increased Use in Home Building Seems Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

OUT of the skyscrapers a new type of home has emerged. Neat rows of varied houses, built of structural steel, which answer abruptly two housing menaces, fire and termites. Its developers in Detroit find the new trend in housing acceptable to architects and builders and a solution to many other problems which have kept home building far behind the pace of other improvements.

The present generation has seen the advent and acceptance of insulation, electric refrigeration, air conditioning and other improvements. All had their acceptance because of a definite need and their acceptance by builders and home owners when manufacturers brought the materials to perfection.

For years the need for fire-safe home construction has been apparent. Figures from residential fires, appalling, did not suffice to bring safer construction. It remained for technicians and industrialists to evolve the latest improvement in home construction by making it practical and economical.

The Steel Frame

Of several methods of fire-safe construction, the one achieving acceptance makes use of steel framing material in combination with fire-safe collateral materials such as brick, stone, stucco, gypsum, cement, asbestos and other specially manufactured products.

The history of the development of steel framing exactly reversed that of other framing materials. Early settlers built homes of timber and stones cleared from their lands. Subsequently they added brick and masonry units as increased cubage became necessary. However, the use of steel in building construction started with the largest buildings. None of them could have gone up without it.

Having learned to build skyscrapers with steel framing and fire-safe collateral materials, building technicians turned their resources to the economical use of steel in smaller buildings. They have succeeded to the point where it now is possible to build fire-safe houses of any design or price range, using the same type of construction standard for the larger office buildings and hotels. However, it was not accomplished without many of the difficulties which accompany every step ahead.

Many so-called systems of steel framing were introduced during 20 years of experiment and each, although taking advantage of the physical properties of steel, introduced specific obstacles to its widespread acceptance.

One was the weight of the framing material. The weight not only increased its cost of transportation from the fabricating source but increased the cost of assembling the members in the field. Difficulty was encountered in finding builders skilled in these structural shapes. Only in large cities were they available. Frames of heavy steel could not be fabricated at the site of erection and when delivered frequently were found useless as the results of errors made by masonry contractors who put in the footings, walls and foundations to receive the steel.

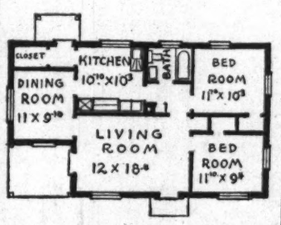
Another of the early difficulties in steel framings for residence construction resulted from the difficulty of attaching collateral materials to the steel skeleton. Few common building materials are susceptible to attachment by wiring, clipping or welding.

Unlike its predecessors, stran-steel depends for its strength on design rather than structural area. It is formed of thin-gauge strip steel, flanged and corrugated to give it maximum strength with minimum weight. It was dimensioned to conform to the standard sizes of lumber framing, thus making it interchangeable with wood framing, and permitted traditional wall and floor thicknesses to which architects and builders were accustomed. It can be bought and used by carpenters exactly as lumber was used. Any variations in dimensions are easily met in the field.

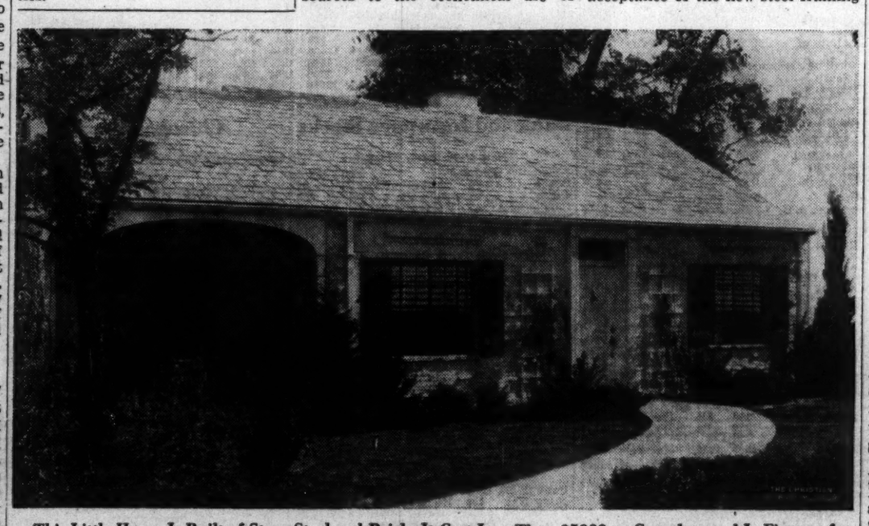
Perhaps the greatest factor in the acceptance of the new steel framing resulted from a feature of its design which permitted the attachment of all collateral materials by means of the good old hammer and nail. Lath, insulating material, roof boards and the like could be nailed directly to the steel, the nails holding better than in wood and they could be withdrawn with the ordinary claw hammer without damage to the steel framing. Fire-safe home construction began to increase rapidly throughout the country.

Another advantage at once became discernible. Because of the low coefficient of expansion in stran-steel it did not warp or shrink within limits purely academic. The resistance to shrinkage eliminated many faults common to house construction of the past: plaster cracks, warped and squeaking floors, sticking doors and windows and sagging roofs.

Steel, one of man's most enduring products, merely had required time for its adaption to framing homes. Already, Americans had been surrounded with it in their homes. It was in basements and kitchens. Its use has increased in living quarters, steel sashes, steel screens, steel flashing eaves, cornice work, down spouts and steel laths and corner beads behind the plastering. People slept on steel springs. But it was only difficult scientific study and experiment which finally brought it into use where its importance was even greater, in the construction of the home itself, where its enduring qualities could give its fullest benefits.



Floor Plan for Stran-Steel House



This Little House Is Built of Stran-Steel and Brick. It Cost Less Than $5000 to Complete and Is Fireproof and Termite-Proof.

Inviting Gates

With a white fence, a green gate is both artistic and practical because the darker color does not show finger marks clearly. When the gate is painted a colorful shade, it helps identify the house for those who have not visited it before. Blue gates are in favor, especially the gray-blue sometimes found on the shutters of old-fashioned houses. The trim of the house often inspires the color of the gate.

Kitchen Utensils As Flower Holders

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Kitchen utensils as flower holders may seem strange to some, but since the vogue for simple gay colored pottery, wooden ware and pewter have all been successful, it is wonderful how certain pieces of kitchen ware will harmonize with crash table cloths and painted furniture.

For example a brown bean-pot is a really artistic holder for yellow flowers, whether they are ox-eye daisies, coreopsis, golden glow, gladiolus, dahlias or chrysanthemums. The only requirement is that the flower should have a fairly long stem. The bean pot will then be decorative on the mantel, book-case or in the summer fireplace where the empty cavern yawns without a fire.

This same yellow and brown combination also is pleasing when cheerful nasturtiums are put into a brown casserole or small ramekins or custard cups.

A yellow mixing bowl seen was attractive filled with a bouquet of all the bright colors. Its quaint charm was enhanced by being placed on a yellow plaid cloth.

Cake tins, as shiny as the popular chromium, make excellent holders for wee cactus gardens planted in sand. Some paint the tins in vivid colors, like red, green or blue.

Dish-gardens, Japanese style, can also be cultivated in the same fashion. But deep soup dishes are good holders. Bulbs like narcissus or Chinese lilies may be fastened, with pebbles, into any pretty small kitchen bowl. Those with blue decorations suggesting oriental patterns are effective. A Japanese rice bowl is lovely for holding cut ferns upright—if a frog is used.

Blue banded cream jugs are delightful holding old fashioned posies like stocks, phlox, bachelor buttons, marigolds and larkspur. Glassware tall or shallow is nearly always attractive for holding flowers. A long stemmed goblet colored or transparent is nice for sweet peas or nasturtiums. A glass cream pitcher holds pansies and other short stems suitably for the small breakfast table. A small bowl of glass is a suggestion for window-sill flowers, or as a holder in a bigger bowl.

Feeding Your Plants

There is one method of plant feeding that is preferred by a majority of successful gardeners. It has several advantages over other methods, the most important of which are its simplicity, and its good results.

1. Don't overfeed plants. Four pounds of complete plant food for 100 square feet of lawn or garden area is the right amount to use in spring. More is wasteful and sometimes harmful.
2. In feeding established lawns, be sure the grass is dry—not damp from dew or rain. As soon as the grass is dry in the morning is the best time to apply plant food to the established lawn.
3. Always mix the plant food thoroughly with the top few inches of soil before seeding a lawn or garden. It is advisable, but not necessary, to wait a day before planting.
4. Keep the plant food off stalks and stems of established plants. If some gets on plants, just wash off with water.
5. Read the directions which manufacturers furnish. The finer results that you will get from your garden from proper use of plant food warrants the little time necessary for a careful reading.

Midsummer Gardening Secrets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Mansfield, Mass.

THE difference between an ordinary garden and an excellent one is often determined by midsummer care and fertilization. In average soil, with an average amount of moisture most flowers and vegetables grow well until mid-July. Then, in too many cases, the plants seem to mark time. The following are a few hints for growing flowers and vegetables which will resemble to some degree the pictures in the seed catalogues!

Over a period of years during which experiments have been checked, it has been found that poultry dressing mixed with peat moss, grows the finest tomatoes. In a good loam soil, commercial fertilizer apparently gives no extra results with this vegetable. In fact, as this is written in the first week of July, a check row with commercial fertilizer is considerably behind the rows with the poultry dressing only. It would be interesting to hear from other gardeners on this subject of fertilization. It is a subject to which we have given insufficient attention. This is the third successive season with the above results on tomatoes.

Most of the annuals, zinnias, calendulas, asters, centaureas, cosmos, phlox, poppies, larkspur, dwarf English sunflowers need a light application of either a commercial fertilizer or finely sifted dried sheep dressing. One level tablespoonful of 5-8-7 fertilizer, or a cup of the dried and pulverized dressing, is sufficient to a plant. Many gardeners make the mistake of having their annuals grow too closely together. To get the superb blooms one desires, each plant should have ample room. Zinnias, asters and calendulas, for instance, should be two feet apart. It has been the writer's experience that poultry dressing is too high in ammonia for these leafy annuals to produce the finest flowers.

To secure deliciously tender lettuce it should be grown in shade. Perhaps there is a row of some other plants which can furnish this. One good method is to build a frame, covered with green burlap, to set over the lettuce. If the plants are shaded all the time and given moisture, one can grow the finest lettuce through July and August.

The perennial borders need extra feed in late July. Two borders have offered interesting opportunities for experimentation. Each is approximately 60 feet long, four feet wide; each has the usual combination of delphiniums, lupines, sweet William, perennial phlox, veronicas, violets, roses, aquilegias, Oriental poppies, etc. One border, treated in late July with sifted poultry dressing and mixed with peat moss, shows a decided improvement over the border fed in the spring. It is perhaps partly due to the fact that the peat moss holds the moisture during August. But, in addition, the extra food probably gives the root systems strength for the following season.

A good lawn is a joy, while a burned one with its brown spots is a sorry sight. Try the pulverized and dried sheep dressing, broadcast just at the beginning of a rain. In addition, spread half an inch of peat moss over the places which are turning brown or "burning up."

Finally, use discretion with the hose. Don't give everything a light sprinkling each evening. If necessary, and only when necessary, soak the soil thoroughly. One such soaking a week is far better than daily sprinklings, for then the roots are kept down deep in the soil instead of encouraged to come near the surface. H. S. P.



★

AREN'T there some changes in your home that you have long wished to make? Add a porch or an extra room? Modernize the kitchen or bathroom? Make a playroom in the basement or attic? Fix the roof? Or paint the exterior? It is possible to make these needed repairs and alterations with the help of many who are in need of employment.

★

Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are in a position to carry out speedily any improvements you desire to make. Consult the local advertisements for names of lumber dealers, carpenters, hardware stores, painters, etc.

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Rail and Steel Shares Lead Active Market Into Higher Ground** • Commodity and Money Markets

Many New Highs Made in Today's Security Market

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Led by the rails, steels and mining issues, the stock market today overrode profit taking and many equities advanced to new high levels for the year or longer.

U. S. Smelting got up 3 points, and others fractionally to a point or so improved included Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, U. S. Steel, Otis Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, Westinghouse and American Sugar Refining.

American Can and du Pont yielded about a point each and General Motors and Chrysler were hesitant. The late tone was steady to firm. Transfers approximated 1,700,000 shares.

Most of the commission houses attached little importance to the profit taking in recently strong stocks and the general opinion seemed to be that, with the exception of various temporary interruptions, the trend was still upward.

Although inflationary developments in Congress apparently were not taken seriously by yesterday's market, some of the mining issues lifted their heads today on the faint hope that the currency expansionists might at least get something out of their present drive to add some $5,000,000,000 to the country's paper money stocks.

Brokerage quarters as a whole, however, were still clinging to the belief that the demand for equities has been based on an investment urge and that speculation, either for inflation or otherwise, is comparatively small.

In the foreign exchange market the pound sterling opened off ⅛ of a cent at $4.96⅛. The French franc was up .00¼ of a cent at 6.62½ cents. The guilder opened .09½ of a cent higher at 67.77½ cents.

Some Rail Bonds Advance

Secondary rails and many of the industrial loans advanced moderately in the bond market today, while utilities, U. S. Government obligations and foreign bonds were a little reactionary.

In the carrier division most of the gains were confined to fractions. Nickel Plate 4½s at 57 were stronger than average, with a lift of better than a point. Smaller gains appeared in Bethlehem Steel 5s at 110, St. Paul 5s at 12¼, Chile Copper 5s at 95¾, Erie 5s at 62¼, Southern Railway 4s at 32 and New York Central 5s at 68¼.

Weakness in Italian Government and municipal issues, following Rome's suspension of the gold coverage law, signalized an otherwise dull and mildly recessionary performance in the foreign list. Italian 7s lost 1¾ points at 68¾, and declines in Rome and Milan bonds were about as great. Japanese, German, Austrian and Brazilian issues were shades lower.

Many U. S. Government bonds had not opened up to midmorning but Treasury issues changing hands were off 1-32 to 4-32s of a point.

Minor fractions were lost by Columbia Gas 5s at 88⅛, and International Telephone 5s at 72⅛, but Postal Telegraph 5s at 30⅞ were up around ½ point.

Weakness of Lira Fails To Upset Exchange Market

By the Associated Press

Sharp weakness in the Italian currency following suspension of the 40 per cent gold coverage requirement for the lira by the Rome Government late yesterday, failed to unsettle the rest of the foreign exchange market today.

The lira declined .19 of a cent in New York at 8.06 cents. In London the Italian unit recovered to 61¼ lire to the pound as the result of official support, after having been as low as 65½.

In Paris the dollar shaded higher at the equivalent of 6.622 cents to the French franc, but in New York the franc was unchanged from Monday's close at 6.62¼ cents.

The pound sterling was likewise unchanged in New York at $4.96⅛, while earlier in London the dollar had firmed slightly at 4.96 3-16 to the pound.

The guilder was a strong spot in New York trading at an advance of .06 of a cent to 67.74 cents, but the Swiss franc lost .02 of a cent at 32.72 cents.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of record
Accumulated				
Ky Util 7% pr pf	87½c	..	Aug. 20	Aug. 1
Regular				
Abbott Dairies, Inc. 7% 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Do 7%2d pf	$1.75	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Do	25c	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Armstrong Cork	12½c	Q	Sept. 2	Aug. 15
Chase (A. W.) Co, Ltd. pf	50c	Q	Aug. 10	July 31
Chrysler Corp	25c	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 3
Do extra	25c	..	Sept. 30	Sept. 3
Columbia Pict's pf	75c	Q	Sept. 2	Aug. 15
Connecticut L and P Co 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Derby Gas&El $7pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Do $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Hawaiian Com & Sugar Co. Ltd	75c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 3
Hollinger Cons Gold Mines, Ltd	5c	..	Aug. 12	July 26
Mallory Hat Co, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Manhattan Shirt	15c	Q	Sept. 3	Aug. 8
Midland Groc Co	$3.00	S	Aug. 1	July 20
Onomea Sugar Co.	20c	M	Aug. 20	Aug. 10

Fabricated Structural Steel

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Preliminary reports received by the American Institute of Steel Construction show that bookings of fabricated structural steel bulked larger during June than for any month this year, and reached the high record bookings of June, 1934. They were 40 per cent larger than the average monthly bookings last year. Due to the slack in orders during the spring, however, the monthly average for the first half of 1935 was not quite equal to that of the year 1934.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on July 20 was: Receipts for July 20, $18,391,711; expenditures, $16,007,141; balance, $1,890,517,007; customs receipts for the month, $18,421,298. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $198,927,206; expenditures, $610,308,512 (including $289,030,685 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $411,381,306; gross debt, $29,143,740,755, a decrease of $2,028,548 under the previous day; gold assets, $9,131,788,665.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 23	Last July 22
114	110	7	Abraham & S pf	10	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
62½	51	2¶	Acme Steel	600	61¾	61¼	61¼	61⅜
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	3200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	700	31½	31⅛	31½	31⅛
11⅞	8	.15b	Addressograph	400	11⅛	11	11⅛	10⅞
12½	4½	..	Advance Rumely	4500	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝
8⅞	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
149⅞	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	1200	149¼	148	148	149
20⅛	15½	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	2200	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
12⅜	6⅜	7	Alleghany pr pf (h)	100	10	10	10	..
1⅞	¾	..	Alle Corp (h)	700	1⅛	1	1	1
30½	21	1	Allegheny Steel	2500	27⅞	27½	27½	27½
160¼	125	6	Allied Chem	800	160¼	159½	159½	158½
6¼	3½	..	Allied Stores	1600	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
27¼	12	..	Allis Chalmers	15600	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	27⅛
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	300	18½	18	18½	17⅞
61⅞	49	..	Allied Stores pf	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	..
3⅝	2¼	2¶	Amal Leather	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
33	26	1½g	Amal Leather pf	100	28½	28½	28½	..
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	800	64	62⅝	62⅝	63
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	46	46	46	46½
29	13½	..	Am Bank Note	4100	29	28⅜	28⅜	28¾
65	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	800	65¼	64½	65¼	..
17⅜	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	1800	14⅛	13¼	14	13
127½	57⅝	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	80	118	117	118	118
78	75	..	Am Crys Sug 1 pf	10	75	75	75	75½
36½	21	1	Am Brake S&F	500	36	36	36	35½
128	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	128¼	128¼	128¼	127
145	110	4¶	Am Can	6200	144	142½	142½	145
21¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	1700	21¾	21	21	21⅜
54¾	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	800	53¼	52½	52½	52½
13½	8	..	Am Chain	400	12⅞	11¾	12⅞	11⅞
85⅛	38	..	Am Chain pf	100	71	71	71	..
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle	100	93	93	93	93
3⅝	2¾	..	Am Colortype	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1800	26	24¼	24⅞	25¾
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	1800	1⅛	⅞	1	..
5½	2¾	..	Em European	100	5½	5½	5½	..
5⅛	2	..	Am & For Pow	1600	4	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
29⅛	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	1500	28	27	27	27¼
22¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	21½	21	21	20¼
9⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	7¾
27¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	23½	23½	23½	..
34⅛	29⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	500	34¾	34	34¼	34
4⅞	2⅞	..	Am Ice	500	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
37⅞	22	6	Am Ice pf	500	23¼	22¼	22¼	23
8¼	4½	..	Am International	2600	8⅛	8	8	8
20⅞	9	..	Am Locomotive	1300	17	16½	16½	16⅝
56½	32	..	Am Loco pf	400	56½	55½	56	55
24¼	18½	.80	Am Mach Fy	1200	24⅝	24	24⅝	24¼
21⅞	13½	..	Am Metal	1600	20½	19¾	20½	19⅝
9½	9½	..	Am Mach & M vtc	600	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	9⅛	8½	8¾	8¼
4½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	1900	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3¾
23¾	8⅝	..	Am P&L 5% pf	800	22	21⅞	22	21¾
27⅞	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6% pf	2900	25½	24⅝	25½	24½
17	10½	..	Am Radiator	44800	17	16⅝	17	16¾
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	10800	23¼	22⅝	22¾	22⅞
93¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	400	93¾	92¾	93¾	92½
9½	4½	..	Am Seating vtc	400	9	8¾	9	..
24⅜	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	400	22¼	21¾	21¾	21⅝
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	23⅝	23½	23⅝	23⅜
47⅛	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3900	44¼	43	43⅞	42¾
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	400	136½	136	136	..
117	103	13½b	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	115	114¾	114¾	..
76	63	3¶	Am Snuff	100	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74¾
96½	72½	5	Am Tobacco	600	96½	95¾	95¾	96
98¾	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	1200	98¾	97½	98¼	97½
18¾	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	4600	19	18¾	18⅞	18⅞
6⅞	4	..	Arnold Constable	4500	6½	6	6	6¼
26⅞	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork		26¼	25½	25⅞	25½
13⅝	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1600	12⅝	12	12	12
100	80⅞	9⅞	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
76	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	200	73½	73	73½	72¼
55⅝	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	7200	55½	54⅛	54⅞	54
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	500	89¾	89¼	89¾	89½
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	1600	23½	22⅝	23⅜	22⅞
7	3	..	Atl Gulf & WI	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	4600	23⅜	22⅝	22⅞	23⅛
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	200	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
112½	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	111½	111½	111½	110⅝
7¾	4	..	Atlas Tack	400	7	7	7	7
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	1400	22½	22	22	22
63	35½	2	Austin Nichol A	10	40	40	40	..
3¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
43	33½	2¶	Am Stores	400	38⅝	38	38⅝	37⅞
70½	54	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	55½	54	55½	54⅛
130⅜	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	4200	127⅝	127¼	127¼	127¾
14⅞	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	1900	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	10⅜
74¼	48	6	Am Watlpf	100	69	69	69	70¾
9⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	1200	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜
51¼	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	900	45¾	44½	45⅛	44
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	12800	16⅝	15¾	16⅜	16
17⅞	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	400	14¼	14	14⅛	14
109	100	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	107½	107½	107½	106½
3½	1½	..	A P W Paper	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
49½	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	1600	49½	49½	49⅝	49
107½	97	7	Armour Del pf	400	106⅝	106½	106⅝	..
6¼	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4800	4⅛	4	4	4
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	1800	61¼	60¾	61¼	60¾
			—B—					
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	600	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	500	15	14¼	14½	14⅜
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	6100	12¾	12⅛	12¼	11⅞
17⅞	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	14⅞	14	14¼	13⅞
45	36⅛	2½	Bangor &2Aroos	100	44½	44½	44½	44½
5⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	400	5	5	5	5
49½	32	..	Barker Bros pf	30	49	49	49	49
50⅜	37½	.50¶	Bayuk Cig	400	45	45	45	46
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1600	8½	8¼	8¼	8¾
115	107¾	7	Bayuk Cig pf	10	110¼	110¼	110¼	110⅝
19	14⅛	.50b	Beatrice Cream	1200	16¼	15⅞	16¼	15¾
13½	11⅛	.50b	Belding Ham	900	12½	12	12⅛	12⅛
18	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	18500	18	17½	17½	17¾
19⅝	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	700	18¼	18	18¼	18¾
46¾	34	2	Best & Co	200	48	47½	47⅝	46¾
35⅛	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	24800	35¼	34⅜	34⅞	34¾
84¾	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	1200	85	84½	84½	85
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	400	20	19½	19¾	19⅝
13⅞	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	4500	13⅛	12⅝	12½	13
112	103¼	7	Bloomingdale pf	140	110	110	110	..
72½	28¼	..	Bluementhal pf	16000	72½	70	70½	69
10	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	3600	9½	9	9	9½
59⅞	39⅞	3	Bohn Alum & Br	2100	47	46¾	46¾	46¼
26	21	1.60	Borden	12400	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	26⅜
44¼	28¼	1½	Borg Warner	2500	44¼	43½	43⅞	44
7½	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	400	5	5	5	..
37½	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	5500	37¾	37⅛	37¼	37¼
12	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	8800	12¼	11¾	11⅞	12¼
36¼	30⅞	2¶	Bristol Mfgs	800	34	33½	34	33½
44⅛	36½	2	Brooklyn Man T	7600	42¾	41⅞	41⅞	42¼
99⅞	90	6	Brooklyn M. T. pf	200	98½	98½	98½	98½
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
31⅞	14	2	Brooklyn Q pf	100	19½	19½	19½	..
65	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	63½	63½	63½	..
6⅞	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	13⅝	13	13	13⅛
91½	62¾	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	90	90	90	..
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	800	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4¼
34⅞	23	..	Budd Wheel	6600	5	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
18⅛	8¼	..	Bullard	2900	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17¾
4⅞	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	900	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf(h)	100	3½	3½	3½	..
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf pf	40	14½	14½	14½	14½
20⅝	11⅝	..	Byers	1800	17¼	16½	16½	16⅞
66	32	..	Byers pf	100	58	57	57	57
			—C—					
42½	33	1½	Calif Packing	800	35½	35	35	35½
4⅛	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
22⅞	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	4000	21½	20	20	21
16⅝	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	3000	10¾	10½	10⅝	10½
13¾	9⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	12500	10⅝	9⅞	10⅜	9⅞
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	500	34½	34½	34½	..
10	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	400	10	10	10	..
43	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	140	43	42½	42½	42
65⅞	45¾	..	Case Thresh	11900	65⅞	64	64½	64
104½	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	70	104	103	103	104
53½	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	1800	53½	53	53	53¼
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	2700	28⅛	27⅛	27⅜	27⅞
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	100	3½	3½	3½	..
4¾	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	100	3½	3½	3½	..
33¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	100	27½	26¼	26¼	28
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	500	25	24¾	24¾	24½
55⅛	34	..	Cent RR of NJ	300	43	43	43	42
109½	96¼	7	Century Rib pf	100	102¼	102	102¼	102
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	4200	60	58	59½	58
6⅝	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	300	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
36½	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	190	36½	36	36	36
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	43¾	43½	43¾	43
45⅜	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1900	45¼	44½	44½	44⅞
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt W (h)	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
26½	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	2500	26½	25¾	26	26
3	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	800	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western	400	2⅛	2	2	2
10⅝	3⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	5	5	5	4¾
8⅞	4⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
44¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	41	41	41	41
4⅛	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
11⅛	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	10	10½	10½	10½	..
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	300	27	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	700	5⅛	5	5	5
56⅞	31	1¶	Chrysler	50000	56⅝	55⅝	55⅞	56⅞
33½	27⅝	1¶	Cleve Gv Br Co	1500	32⅞	32	32¼	32⅞
24⅞	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	21	21	21	20¾
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	180	97½	97	97½	97
28½	23¾	1	Cluett Peabody	300	28	28	28	..
18¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	2900	17⅛	16⅝	17	16⅝
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	100	56	56	56	..
24⅛	9	..	Collins & Aikman	4300	24⅜	23	23	23¾
101½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	40	99⅞	99½	99⅞	98
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	7000	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
28½	5	..	Colo F & I pf (h)	200	16¼	14½	14½	14½
8¼	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	9500	7⅛	6½	7	6½
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	300	71½	71	71	70½
93¼	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	1500	94	92	94	93½
48⅞	39½	2	Comm Credit	1000	47⅞	47½	47½	47⅝
68¼	56¼	2¶	Comm Inv Tr	3500	66⅝	66	66	66⅜
23⅞	17⅜	.60¶	Comm Solvents	21500	22¼	21⅜	21½	22
1¾	¾	..	Comwlth & So	3000	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
53⅜	29⅛	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	1500	50	49	49½	49¼
115	112	5½	Com Credit pf	500	115	114⅞	115	..
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1500	37¼	36¼	37	36⅝
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	300	4	4	4	4
22⅛	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	300	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	700	8⅛	8	8⅛	7¾
27¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	8500	25⅜	24¾	25	24¾
99¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	300	98	98	98	98
2¼	1½	..	Consol Laundries	300	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
10⅛	6½	..	Consol Oil	10500	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
1⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
82	71	6½	Con Cig ppf ww	10	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	700	10	9½	9⅝	9⅞
5⅛	2⅞	..	Container B	300	3⅛	3	3⅛	..
7¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	700	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7½
1⅛	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	700	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
91⅛	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	4300	91	90⅞	91	91⅛
10¾	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	300	10¾	10½	10¾	..
38¼	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	1500	38½	38	38⅛	38
1⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	400	1	⅞	1	⅞
23	15⅛	.37½b	Cont Oil	5000	21¼	20½	20⅞	20¾
54¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	120	54¾	54	54	53½
78⅜	62	3	Corn Products	800	74	73	73⅛	72¾
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	1000	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	1000	38½	38	38¼	38
16¾	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	500	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14¼
36	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	800	38	34	34	34¾
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	36½	36½	36½	..
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	2700	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	23⅞
73⅞	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	300	73⅞	73	73¼	73⅞
1⅜	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
8½	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	1900	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	43½	43⅛	43⅛	43⅝
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	200	19	19	19	19
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	400	103¾	102⅝	102⅝	103⅝
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	2400	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2¼
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2000	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜
26⅞	16	..	Cutler Hammer	1700	26¾	25⅞	26⅜	25⅞
			—D—					
31⅞	22¾	..	Deere & Co	8500	31⅞	30¼	31⅜	30⅞
26½	19	.40g	Deere & Co pf	1700	26⅜	25¾	26¼	26½
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	4500	33½	32¾	33	32¾
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	3900	15⅝	15	15	15¼
94½	65	4	Detroit Edison	500	91¼	91	91¼	91
50⅞	35⅝	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	500	38½	38½	38½	38½
120¼	114⅛	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	120⅜	120¼	120½	..
36¼	26½	1¶	Diamond Match	300	35	34¾	35	35

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 23	Last July 22
41½	34⅝	1½¶	Diamond Match	300	35	34¾	35	35
41½	34⅝	1½¶	Diamond M pf	100	39	39	39	..
43½	34½	2¶	Dome Mines	1800	38⅝	37⅞	38¼	37⅞
12⅝	6⅝	..	Dominion Stores	900	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
28⅜	17⅝	..	Douglas A	7500	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27⅝
23	12½	..	Dresser A	500	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	..
108	86⅝	2.60	du Pont de Nem	4500	107⅞	106⅝	106¾	108
131	126⅞	6	Du Pont deb	300	130	130	130	129¼
			—E—					
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	2300	6¾	6⅛	6½	6½
152	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	800	148¾	147½	147½	147
161¼	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	158	158	158	..
23⅝	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	2300	23⅝	22⅞	23	22¾
29	19⅝	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6500	25⅝	25	25	25⅛
113	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	110	110	110	101
7	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	3000	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6¾
8⅝	5⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2800	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
3⅝	1⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	800	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
17⅝	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1500	16¼	15¼	16¼	15⅞
20⅝	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1300	19⅛	18⅝	19	18⅝
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Buttery	1000	46	45½	45⅝	..
1⅝	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
65¼	52⅜	3	Endicott Johnson	100	64	64	64	64
132	125⅜	7	Endicott John pf	20	130	129¾	130	..
3⅝	1⅝	..	Engineers Pub S	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
37	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	300	31½	31½	31½	31
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	800	9⅛	8½	9	8½
17⅛	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	500	12⅛	11¼	11⅞	10¾
13	6⅜	..	Erie RR 2pf	300	8	8	8	..
14¼	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	6500	14¼	14	14	13⅞
23¼	15	1¤	Evans Products	4500	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛	16⅜
5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
			—F—					
2¼	⅝	..	Fairbanks Co	80	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
9⅞	4	..	Fairbanks pf	100	5	5	5	..
25⅞	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	1200	23	22⅝	22⅝	22½
120	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	20	117¾	117¾	117¾	..
14½	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
7⅝	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
1⅜	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20⅝	16½	.60¶	Fed'd Dept Sto	700	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝
37½	28½	2.10¶	Fidelity Phe F In	1200	37½	37¼	37¼	37½
23½	16	.80¶	Filene's Sons Co	10	20	20	20	..
18⅛	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	900	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞
6⅝	2¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	3800	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4
45½	20¼	1	Food Mach	500	45½	45	45	45
17½	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	2400	16⅝	16	16	16⅝
85	60⅜	..	Foster-Wheel pf	20	83	83	83	82
30½	19⅜	1.10b	Fourth Nat Inv ww	800	30	29½	29½	30¼
17¾	8⅜	..	Fox Film A	4300	16¾	16	16⅛	16⅝
28½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	1700	26⅛	25¾	26	25⅝
26	15	..	Fuller pr pf	2000	20	20	20	..
12	4¾	..	Fuller 2pf	6000	8	7½	8	7⅞
			—G—					
2⅛	⅞	..	Gabriel Snub A	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
9⅝	7	..	Gamewell	7000	8⅞	8⅜	8½	..
9½	5½	..	Gen Am Inv	1700	9½	9¼	9¼	9
44	32⅝	1¾	Gen Am Trans	1600	41¾	41	41	41¼
19⅛	11⅞	..	Gen Asphalt	400	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
11	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	2600	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
133	115	8	Gen Baking pf	10	129	129	129	..
7¼	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	1200	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7
4¾	2	..	Gen Cable	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	4	..	Gen Cable A	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
46½	19	..	Gen Cable pf	100	37½	37½	37½	..
63½	50	4¶	Gen Cigar	600	62¼	61¾	61¾	62¼
28¼	20½	.60	Gen Electric	16500	28¼	27⅞	28	28
143	127½	7	Gen Cigar pf	20	142	141	142	..
37½	33¼	1.80	Gen Foods	4500	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	37
⅝	¼	..	Gen Gas E A	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
15	10	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	12	12	12	..
70½	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	400	68	67¼	68	68⅛
37¾	26⅞	1	Gen Motors	48800	37¾	37¼	37½	37⅝
117½	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	116⅞	116⅛	116⅛	116¼
13½	10	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	12½	12½	12½	..
33½	17⅞	1.60	Gen Print Ink	280	32¼	31½	32	31½
106	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	20	105	105	105	..
3	1⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	600	3	2¾	3	..
33¾	15⅜	1	Gen Ry Signal	900	33¾	32¾	33¾	32¾
107½	80	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	10	108	108	108	107½
2	¾	..	Gen Realty	1100	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25⅜	14¾	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	700	23	22½	23	22¼
23⅝	16¾	..	Gen Refractories	3300	23	22⅝	22⅞	22⅞
32	14	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	110	30	30	30	29¾
16⅝	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	11500	16¼	16	16⅛	16
88	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	700	88	87¾	88	87¾
3⅞	2⅛	1¶	Glidden	12600	31½	30⅛	30⅞	31⅛
109⅜	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	110	109	108	108	108¼
4⅜	1⅛	..	Gobel Adolr (h)	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
18	14⅜	1.30	Gold Dust vtc	2600	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17⅝
11⅞	7½	..	Goodrich	1900	8⅞	7⅞	8	8
54½	40	..	Goodrich pf	700	45	43¼	44⅞	43¼
26⅞	15¾	..	Goodyear	5900	19⅞	19¼	19½	19
92	79	4	Goodyear 1pf	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¼
5½	2½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	3100	5⅜	5	5	4⅞
50	20	..	Goth S H pf ww	550	44	42	43	38
3¼	1¼	..	Graham Paige	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9⅝	5⅛	..	Granby	2100	9¾	9½	9½	9½
5	2¼	..	Grand Union ct	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
29¾	14⅜	1.50	Grand Un pf	800	18½	18⅜	18½	18
29	18⅛	1	Granite City Stl	2300	29	28⅜	28½	28
35½	26	1¶	Grant (WT)	800	35¼	35	35	35
22¾	9⅝	..	Great Nor pf	19400	22¼	21½	21⅝	21¼
12⅞	9¼	.50	Great Nor Ore	1900	12⅛	11⅞	12	11¾
32⅛	26⅞	2.40	Great West Sug	1700	28⅞	27⅞	28¼	28
140	119	7	Great W Sug pf	20	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝
51⅞	20½	..	Greyhound Cp (Del	900	48⅜	47½	47½	47½
2¾	1	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	1½	1½	1½	..
6	4	..	Gulf Mobile & N	1100	6	5¾	6	..
16¾	6	..	Gulf Mobile pf	600	16¾	15¾	16¼	15
24	12	..	Gulf States Steel	100	20	20	20	20
			—H—					
29	21¼	1½	Hackeneack Wtr	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
34	30	1½	Hack W pf A	20	33	33	33	..
7⅝	4	..	Hall Printing	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
11⅛	6½	..	Hamilton Watch	900	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅛
95	63	..	Hamilton W pf	80	95	94½	95	..
108	101	7	Hanna (MA) pf	150	105⅝	105½	105½	105⅝
23	16	1	Harbison Walker	2100	22⅞	22½	22¾	22¾
10⅝	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	4600	10⅝	9¾	10⅛	9¾
3⅞	1⅝	..	Hayes Body	6300	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
25½	11	.60	Hercules Motors	600	24	24	24	24
128	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	100	124	124	124	124
81⅜	73¼	3	Hershey Choc	100	77½	77½	77½	77¼
13⅞	5¾	..	Holland Furnace	4400	12¾	11¾	12	12⅝
11	6⅝	.50	Hollander	200	7⅜	7¼	7¼	..
412	338	12¶	Homestake Min	200	395	395	395	..
40½	30⅞	2.50	Houdaille Her A	1400	40½	40¼	40⅜	40
18	6½	..	Houdaille Her B	3200	17½	17	17	17¼
17¾	9⅛	..	Houston Oil ct	400	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13½
3⅝	1½	..	Houston Oil vtc n	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
56	43	3	Howe Sound	2400	50¼	49	50	48¾
5½	2¾	..	Hudson & Man	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
12⅝	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	3300	8⅞	8½	8½	8¾
3⅞	¾	..	Hupp Motors	4600	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
			—I—					
17¼	9½	..	Ill Central	4800	15	14⅛	14¼	14½
23¾	15	..	Ill Central pf	200	21	21	21	..
33	23½	1.68	Indus Rayon	2000	29	28¼	28¼	29¼
95	60½	2	Ingersoll-Rand	700	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	93¼
77½	46¼	2	Inland Steel	1400	76⅝	75½	76⅝	76¼
4⅛	2½	..	Inspiration Cop	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
6¾	4	.15	Insuranshare Md	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
7	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	2600	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜
5	2⅝	..	Int Agr Corp	900	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3⅝
184½	149¼	6¶	Int Business M	800	184	178½	183	..
6⅝	3⅝	.20	Int Carriers	2100	6¼	6	6¼	6
33	22⅞	1	Int Cement	3400	32¼	31¾	32	31½
50¼	34¼	.60	Int Harvester	5100	50¼	49¾	49⅞	49¾
2⅞	1¼	..	Int Hydroelec	500	2	2	2	2
3⅛	1⅞	..	Int Merc Marine	400	3	2¾	3	2⅞
29⅝	22¼	.60	Int Nickel	8400	27¾	27½	27½	27¾
3	1⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
1⅛	⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	½	½	½	..
12	4½	..	Int Pap&P pf	800	8	7¾	8	7¾
106⅝	98½	6	Int Pr Ink pf	10	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	..
18½	9¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	40	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
5	2¼	..	Int Rys C A vtc	10	3	3	3	3
36¼	29	1½	Int Salt	400	35½	35½	35½	35¾
28	16	..	Int Silver	900	22	20	21	20
75¼	60½	4	Int Silver pf	50	70	69	70	..
10¾	5⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	126	10¼	9¼	10	9⅝
12¾	8⅞	..	Interstate Dept S	800	12¼	12	12½	12
84⅞	70½	..	Int'sta DS pf	400	84	83	84	..
13½	6⅛	.20b	Intertype Corp	600	13½	13	13	12⅝
36	25	2	Island Crk Coal	100	27	27	27	..
			—J—					
64	49	3	Jewel Tea	300	64	63⅝	64	63½
60½	38½	.25b	Johns Manville	4900	60½	59⅝	59⅝	60
125½	117½	7	Johns Man pf	20	125½	125½	125½	..
73	50	..	Jones & L'lin pf	300	72¼	70½	71	71
			—K—					
8¾	3¾	..	Kan C South	600	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
13½	6⅝	..	Kan C South pf	300	10	9½	10	..
20⅝	15¾	.50	Kayser (J) & Co	4800	20	19¾	19¾	19⅛
2¾	⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield h	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20⅝	6	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf (h)	600	20¼	19⅞	20¼	20
23½	6	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	7500	23½	22¼	22¼	22⅞
20½	3¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	12100	20½	19⅝	19¾	20⅜
18¼	12¾	.50¶	Kelvinator Corp	7500	13⅜	12¾	13¼	13
96	84	6¶	Kendall Co pf	10	95	95	95	..
21¼	13¾	.60	Kennecott Cop	7800	20½	19⅝	20⅜	19⅞
38	23	..	Kinney pf	20	32¼	32	32	32
25⅛	19¾	1	Kresge	2100	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	25
29⅝	22¼	1.60	Krogerf Groc & B	2100	29⅜	29	29⅜	29¼
			—L—					
9	5	..	Lane Bryant	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
28½	24	3	Lambert	2300	25¾	24⅞	25	26
12⅞	8½	.50	Lee Rubber	400	10½	10	10⅜	..
17⅜	10⅝	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
17⅜	14	1½	Lehn & Fink	4600	12	10⅞	11½	12⅜
12½	5½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	8½	8½	8½	..
11½	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	300	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜
88¼	67¼	2.40¶	Lehman Corp	600	88	87⅝	88	87½
35½	21½	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	12100	35½	34¾	34⅞	35
19½	16½	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
24½	13½	..	Lima Loco Wks	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21¾
34	17⅛	.80	Link-Belt	200	33⅜	33	33	33
34¼	24½	1¶	Liquid Carbonic	7500	34¼	33½	33⅝	33⅝
117½	93¾	4¶	Liggett & M B	400	117½	117	117	117¼
44¼	31¼	2	Loew's Inc	6000	44⅜	41	4	41¼
108½	103	6½	Loews pf	300	106¼	106	106¼	..
1¾	1	..	Loft Inc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
41¼	33	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	41½
130	121¼	7	Loose-Wiles pf	20	125	124⅝	125	..
23¼	18½	1.20¶	Lorillard	4500	23¼	22½	23⅛	22⅝
1⅞	¾	..	Louisiana OR (h)	300	½	½	½	½
19½	10⅝	1½	Louisville G&E A	200	17⅞	17¾	17¾	18⅛
47½	34	2½b	Louisville & N	2100	41	39½	40¼	39½
22½	12⅜	..	Ludlum Steel	5700	22½	22	22	22
			—M—					
28⅛	18⅝	1	Mack Trucks	300	22	21½	21½	22
44¾	30½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	2100	44⅝	43¾	43¾	44½
36	18⅝	2	Magma Copper	200	33½	33	33⅝	33
46	40	2¶	MacAnd & R	400	45	44⅞	45	..
130	113	6	MacAnd & F pf	10	128½	128½	128½	..
10	4	..	Manati Sug pf (h)	10	5½	4⅜	4⅜	5½
5⅞	3	..	Mandel Bros	300	4¾	4	4¾	3¾
23	13¼	..	Man Elv mg (h)	2100	19¾	19	19	19⅝
5¾	4½	..	Marancha Corp	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
7¼	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	7800	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
1½	⅜	..	Market St Ry	10	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
2¼	1	..	Market St Ry 2pf	20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1½
10¾	3¾	..	Market St Ry ppf	300	9¼	9	9¼	9½
33	20	2	Marlin-Rockwell	600	33	32¼	32¼	32½
11¼	6¾	..	Marshall Field	2200	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	9
32	23⅞	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	2100	31⅜	30⅜	31	30¾
45¼	35¼	1.60	May Dept Stores	400	45	45	45	45¾
12⅝	5½	..	Maytag	7500	12¼	10⅞	11	10⅞
50½	33	3¾a	Maytag pf ww	300	50½	49¾	49¾	50
35⅝	28	2	McCall Corp	600	34¼	33⅞	34⅜	..
13	7¼	..	McCrory Sto (h)	400	9⅜	8⅞	9	9⅛
12⅝	6½	..	McCrory B (h)	200	9	9	9	9
84	57¼	..	McCrory pf (h)	100	84	84	84	82
8⅞	5⅞	..	McKesson & R	300	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6½
45⅞	36⅝	2	McIntyre Porcu	600	40	39	39⅞	39¼
121	90½	4	McKeesport Tin	400	121	120	120	119⅞
45	32	..	McKesson & R pf	200	38⅜	37½	37½	38¼
15⅜	8½	..	McLellan Sto	800	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
98¼	85½	..	McLellan pf	30	98	97	98	..
56⅝	41	2½	Melville Shoe	500	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	55⅝
34¾	24⅛	1⅛	Mesta Mach	600	34¼	34	34¼	33⅞
5⅝	3	..	Mengel Co	4200	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅛

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 23	Last July 22
38½	20¾	..	Mengel Co pf	400	33	31¾	33	30¾
4⅝	2½	..	Miami Cop	1100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
13⅞	9½	.15b	Mid-Cont Pet	4800	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	10¼
19	8¼	..	Midland Steel	7800	19	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛
109	60⅞	8	Midland Stl pf	10	109	109	109	107
102	58	3¶	Min Honeywell	300	102	101	102	101
5¾	3⅞	..	Min Moline	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
57⅛	31	..	Min Moline pf	400	55½	54⅝	54⅝	56
111¼	105	6	Min Honeq pf	10	109	109	109	108⅞
2½	¾	..	Min SP & SSM	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
3½	1¼	..	Min SP&SSM ll	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
6¼	2⅜	..	Mo Kan & Tex	300	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	2½
14½	5⅞	..	Mo K&T pf	300	7⅜	7	7	7
3	1	..	Mo Pacific (h)	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16⅞	10¾	.25b	Mohawk Carpet	300	16¼	16	16⅜	15⅞
77½	55	1	Monsanto Chem	100	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73¼
31	21¾	..	Montgom Ward	17800	31	30½	30⅜	30½
1⅛	⅝	..	Mother Lode	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
37	17⅞	2	Motor Products	400	36	34½	34½	35¾
11¾	7⅝	.50	Motor Wheel	1400	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
13⅝	7	..	Mullins Mfg	7800	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	12½
19¾	36⅞	..	Mullins pf	20	78½	77	77	78½
18⅛	13¼	..	Munsingwear	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
12¾	4¾	..	Murray Body	17500	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	12⅝
			—N—					
19½	11	1	Nash Motors	4800	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
27½	14	..	Nash Chat StL	10	19½	19½	19½	18¾
8⅝	4½	..	Nat Acme	8500	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8½
8⅝	6⅜	..	Natl Avia Corp	200	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
33½	22¼	1.60	Nat Biscuit	6500	32½	31½	31½	31½
18⅜	13½	.50	Nat Cash Reg	8100	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18
17⅝	12⅞	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	14000	17⅝	17¼	17½	17⅜
29¼	23⅛	2	Natl Dist	9800	27½	26⅝	26¾	27⅜
4⅜	1½	..	Nat Dept Stores (h)	100	2	2	2	2
34⅜	17	..	Nat Dept S pf (h)	40	23¼	23½	22½	23
140	121⅜	6	Nat Lead pf B	20	140	139¼	140	..
9⅞	4⅞	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	4200	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
56⅞	40⅞	1¶	Nat Steel	2100	56⅞	56¼	56½	56
19	9	..	Nat Supply	600	16⅜	16	16	16
76	36	..	Nat Supply pf	60	66⅝	65½	66	36⅜
11⅞	8¼	.60	Nat Tea	100	10⅝	10½	10½	10½
12⅜	7½	.80	Natomos Co	600	11⅛	10½	10½	..
28⅜	21¼	1¶	Nelsner Bros	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
59⅞	43½	1.60	Newberry Co	700	59¼	59¼	59¼	59⅜
118½	109	7	Newberry Co pf	10	115½	115½	115½	114
8	4⅜	..	Newport Indus	200	7	6⅞	7	..
28¼	18½	..	NY Air Brake	100	26½	26½	26½	26½
21⅜	12¼	..	NY Central	14800	19	18	18⅜	18
13	6	..	NY Chi & StL	300	8½	8¼	8¼	..
25	9⅞	..	NY C & StL pf	1200	16⅞	15⅜	16⅛	15
⅝	¼	..	NY Investors (h)	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
8½	2⅞	..	NY NH & H	400	4	4	4	3⅞
14⅝	6	..	NY NH & H pf	300	8	7⅜	7¾	7⅞
1	⅛	..	NY Rys pf	700	½	½	½	..
16⅛	6⅛	..	NY Shipbldg	300	11⅜	10½	10⅝	11⅜
43	30⅜	2	Noranda M	400	38¼	37⅜	38	37⅞
184	158	8¶	Norfolk & West	400	184	183⅜	184	..
18⅞	9	1	North American	6100	16¾	16⅛	16¾	16⅜
53⅛	35⅛	3	North Amer pf	100	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52
4	2	..	No Am Aviation	2100	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
93	57	6	No Am Edison pf	100	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90¾
21⅞	13⅛	..	Northern Pacific	6100	20⅜	20	20	20⅛
32½	26	3½	Norwalk Tire pf	10	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
			—O—					
14⅛	9¼	.15b	Ohio Oil	3800	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11½
4⅝	1	..	Oliver Farm Eq	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
26⅜	13¾	..	Oliver F E ppf	300	19⅜	18⅛	18⅛	19⅛
5½	3⅝	..	Omnibus vtc	1400	3⅞	3½	3½	..
7⅜	4⅜	..	Oppenheim Col	400	6½	6¼	6⅜	6½
20⅜	11⅛	.60	Otis Elevator	24300	19⅜	19	19⅛	19
125	106	6	Otis Elev pf	10	124	124	124	124
11½	4¼	..	Otis Steel	50	11½	10⅝	10⅞	10⅜
75	22¾	..	Otis Steel ppf	300	75	74	74⅞	72
104	80	4	Owens Ill Glass	200	99½	99¼	99¼	99¼
			—P—					
14⅞	14⅝	..	Pacific Am Fish	1100	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	..
25⅜	13⅛	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	1300	24½	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
37⅞	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	1300	33⅞	32¼	32⅜	34
21	12	..	Pacific Mills	400	15	14½	14⅝	14½
112	70	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	20	112	112	112	..
9½	6¾	.40e	Pac W Oil Corp	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
5⅞	3½	..	Packard Motor	9400	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
12	10⅞	..	Pan-Am Pet	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
4⅞	2¼	..	Param P cod (h)	9800	4⅜	4	4	4¼
17¾	11	..	Park & Tilford	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13
6	2¼	..	Park Utah	5000	4⅜	4	4¼	4
1½	½	..	Pathe Exchange	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
17¼	8	..	Pathe Exch A	300	9⅛	9	9⅛	8¾
15	8¼	..	Patino Mines	400	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
81	64½	3	Penick & Ford	400	76	75⅞	75⅞	77
5½	3	..	Penn Dixie Cem	200	4	4	4	4
79½	57¼	2	Penney (JC)	800	79½	79	79½	79
110	103⅝	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	103½	103½	103½	103½
26⅛	17¼	1	Pennsylvania RR	13400	26⅛	25⅛	25¾	25
34⅞	17¾	..	Peoples GasLt&C	500	32½	32⅛	32⅜	32
18⅞	9¼	..	Pere Marquette	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
24½	13	..	Pere Marq pf	19	19	19	19	18
19⅝	14¼	1	Pet Milk	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
20⅞	12¾	.25b	Phelps Dodge	4800	18¾	18⅛	18½	18¼
45	23	3	Phila Co 6% pf	200	41½	41½	41½	..
4⅞	1¾	..	Phila & Reading	500	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
53½	25¼	1	Philip Mor	2100	47⅞	46½	46½	47⅞
23	13¾	7	Phillips Pet	4100	21	20¾	20⅞	20¾
⅜	¼	..	Pierce Oil	200	¼	¼	¼	..
35¾	31	1.60	Pillsbury Flour	200	34⅞	34½	34½	34⅞
9	5½	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	800	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅞
38	22⅛	..	Pitts Steel pf	290	38	34	38	34½
2⅞	1¼	..	Pitts United	1000	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
47	24½	..	Pitts United pf	340	47	45½	45½	46
11⅝	6½	..	Plymouth Oil	600	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
11½	6⅛	..	Poor & Co B	1700	9⅜	9	9¼	8⅞
16⅝	4⅜	..	Postal Tel pf (h)	400	5½	4⅞	5⅜	5
3⅛	⅝	..	Pressed Stl C (h)	300	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
17	6½	..	Pr Stl C pf (h)	500	13½	12¾	12¾	13⅞
53¾	42⅞	1.50	Procter & Gam	1100	53¾	53⅜	53½	53¾
29¾	20⅝	2.40	Public Service	700	26⅜	25	26⅜	26½
99⅜	62⅜	5	Pub Serv pf	900	97½	96⅝	97⅜	96½
110	73	6	Pub Serv pf	400	106½	105⅝	106½	105⅝
52⅞	34	3*	Pullman	1600	46	45¾	45¾	47
71¼	34¾	..	Pure Oil 6%	400	69⅝	69¼	69⅝	..
10⅛	5⅞	..	Pure Oil	2600	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8½
91½	49⅞	..	Pure Oil pf 8%	140	89	88½	88¾	86½
14⅜	8¾	..	Purity Bakeries	400	13½	13⅛	13⅛	..
			—R—					
6¾	4	..	Radio Corp Amer	12400	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6¼
62½	50	3½	Radio pf A	500	55	54⅞	54⅞	..
59⅛	35¼	..	Radio pf B	1400	58⅞	57½	57⅞	58
2⅝	1¼	..	Radio-K-O (h)	1300	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
21	16½	1	Raybestos Man	400	20⅛	19½	19½	20
43⅛	29⅞	2	Reading	100	35½	35½	35½	34½
9	3⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	1200	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
50	20⅛	..	Real Silk H pf	20	49	48½	48½	49
2½	1	..	Reis & Co	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
15	8	..	Reis & Co pf	100	13	13	13	..
11¼	7	..	Remington Rand	2400	10	9⅞	10	10
90	70	..	Rem Rand 2pf	40	90	90	90	..
4⅛	2¼	..	Reo Motors	1100	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
16½	9	..	Republic I & S	4200	16¼	16	16¼	16¼
62¾	28⅝	..	Repub I&S pf	1500	62¾	61¾	62⅝	62
62½	28	..	Repub I&S cod	900	62	61¼	61⅝	61⅞
8¼	5½	..	Revere Cop&Br	400	7¾	7⅛	7¼	7¼
92	75	..	Revere S&B pf	21000	87	86½	87	86½
23¼	12¼	.40¶	Reynolds Spring	900	23¼	22½	22¾	23
54	43⅛	3	Reynolds Tob B	1200	54	53⅝	53¾	53¾
108¾	101	5½	Rey Metal cv pf	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
43¼	29½	1.701b	Royal Dutch	200	42½	42¼	42½	42
			—S—					
46	36¾	3	Safeway Stores	2400	38¾	38	38	38¼
113¼	104⅞	6	Safeway S pf	310	111	110½	111	..
114½	110	7	Safeway S pf	130	112¼	112	112	112
21⅜	10¼	.40	St Joseph Lead	1400	19½	19	19⅜	18¾
11⅛	6	..	Savage Arms	800	11	10¾	10¾	10⅝
69	55	1.80	Scott Paper	80	67½	67½	67½	..
33⅜	22	..	Schenley Dis Co	2700	32¾	31⅛	31⅛	32⅜
25⅞	20¾	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	800	29⅜	28⅛	29⅜	28
50⅜	31	.75b	Sears Roebuck	1500	50⅜	49⅜	49⅝	50
56½	40	2.25g	Sec Nat Inv pf	190	55¾	54½	55½	54
20⅛	8	..	Schulte Ret pf	90	13	12¼	12¼	12⅛
10⅜	7⅜	..	Servel Inc	1600	10¼	10	10	10⅛
14½	9	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	9800	14½	13⅞	14	13½
9¼	7¼	.25	Shattuck (FG)	1500	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
5⅛	3¼	..	Sharp & Dohme	100	4½	4½	4½	..
36	20⅜	1.237b	Shell Trans & Tr	150	34¼	34¼	34¼	..
11½	5½	..	Shell Union Oil	2100	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝
97	63⅞	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	91¼	91¼	91¼	91
19⅜	8⅜	.40	Silver K Coal n	8900	14⅜	13⅜	14	13⅜
50	44	3½	Sharp & D pf	100	50	50	50	49
12¾	6	..	Simmons	3900	12¾	12⅛	12½	12⅛
18⅜	5	.50b	Simms Petroleum	1100	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5¼
11⅜	6½	..	Skelly Oil	600	10⅛	10	10	10
50	24	..	Sloss Shef pf	120	49⅜	47¼	47¼	49⅞
20	15¼	..	Snider Packing	400	18⅛	17¼	17⅞	18⅜
15¾	11	.60	Socony Vacuum	1300	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
20⅝	10⅝	1.50	So Calif Edison	2300	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞
19⅞	12¾	..	Southern Pacific	13800	19¾	19⅛	19½	19¼

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 23	Last July 22
28⅜	20	2	So P Rico Sugar	900	24¼	24⅛	24¼	24
16⅛	5½	..	Southern Ry	4800	7¼	6⅞	7	6⅝
20⅜	7	..	Southern Ry pf	1800	9¼	8⅝	9	8½
33¼	15	4	So Ry M&O	100	15	15	15	..
7¾	5	..	Spalding & Bros	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
63	42	..	Spalding pf	400	56¼	56	56¼	57
5¾	3¼	..	Sparks Withing	500	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
36¼	32	1.72	Spencer Kellogg	400	35½	35	35½	35
10⅞	7¼	.25b	Sperry Corp	3000	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
14½	8⅛	..	Spicer Mfg	400	14	13⅝	13⅝	14⅝
47⅞	33¼	3	Spicer pf	140	46⅜	45½	45½	47
19⅞	13⅛	1	Stand Brands	4500	16¼	16	16¼	16⅛
130	122⅜	7	Stand Brands pf	10	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127½
4⅜	1½	..	Stand Gas & El	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
5⅜	1⅜	..	Stand G&E pf $4	200	4¼	4	4	4
12⅜	11⅜	..	Stand G&E 6 ppf	200	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	10
16	8	..	Stand G&E 7 ppf	800	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
4⅞	2½	..	Sta Con Tob	600	3¼	3	3	3
1½	⅞	..	Stand Investing	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
38⅞	27¾	..	Stand Oil Calif	900	33	32½	32⅝	33¼
116	111	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
27½	23	1	Stand Oil Ind	1800	27⅜	25½	25⅞	25⅞
50½	25¾	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	1800	47	45⅛	46¼	46½
20	12½	.25b	Starrett Co	200	18½	18	18½	18¼
67	58⅜	3.80	Sterling Prod	1700	67	66¼	66⅝	66½
1⅞	1⅛	..	Sterling Secur	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
5⅝	3⅛	..	Sterling Jac pf	100	4	4	4	..
12⅛	6⅜	..	Stewart Warner	800	12⅛	12	12⅛	12
6⅛	2½	..	Stone & Webster	3900	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
3	2¼	..	Studebaker	2700	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
75½	60½	1¶	Sun Oil	400	68	68	68	68¼
121	115½	6	Sun Oil pf	50	118	118	118	117½
21¼	11	.50	Superheater	100	20	20	20	..
3	1⅝	..	Superior Oil	400	2	2	2	2⅛
9½	5	..	Superior Steel	1100	9½	9	9	9¼
19⅝	14⅝	.50¶	Swig & Co	3200	16⅝	16¼	16½	16¼
2¾	1⅝	..	Symington A (h)	200	1⅝	1½	1½	..
			—T—					
9⅞	6⅞	.60	Telautograph	10	7	7	7	6⅞
5½	4	..	Tennessee Corp	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
23⅞	16½	1	Texas Corp	5100	19	18⅝	18⅝	19
36⅞	28⅞	2	Texas Gulf Sul	1400	34⅜	34¼	34½	34
25⅜	14	..	Texas & Pacific	600	19⅜	19	19⅜	..
6⅞	3¼	..	Texas &PacCoal	2100	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
12⅞	8¼	..	Texas & P Land	1600	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
19⅞	13⅛	.50b	Thatcher Mfg	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
5⅛	2⅛	..	Thermoid	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
7¼	5¼	..	The Fair	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
24	17⅜	.95b	Third Nat Inv	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	24
6¼	5⅛	.50	Thompson	100	6½	6⅛	6⅛	..
17⅞	13⅞	..	Thompson Prod	7100	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
3½	1⅝	..	Thompson Star	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
12	7⅜	..	Tide Water Asso	3400	10	9⅞	10	10
102¼	84	6	Tide W Asso pf	200	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
7¾	4⅜	..	Timken-Detroit	12000	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞
47½	28¾	1¶	Timken Roller	7100	47¼	45⅞	47¼	45½
7	4⅞	.30	Transamerica	3000	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
10¼	5¼	..	Transue & Wil	700	10¼	10	10	10¼
10¾	7¼	..	Transcon&W Air	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
4⅝	1⅞	..	Tri Continental	8000	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
92¼	63	6	Tri Cont pf	700	92¼	90¼	90¼	..
6⅞	4¼	..	Truax Traer Coal	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
6¼	3¼	..	Truscon Steel	4700	6¼	5¾	6¼	5¾
5	2½	..	Twin City R T	100	3	3	3	3¼
27¾	18	..	Twin CityRT pf	170	21¼	21⅛	21¼	21⅞
			—U—					
2¼	1⅛	..	Ulen & Co	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾
69¼	53¾	2	Underwd El Fish	400	68	67	67	68¼
50¼	29	2	Union Bag & P	600	32¼	32	32	32
65¾	44	1.60	Union Carbide	5100	65	64	64	65
20¼	14¾	1	Union Oil Calif	3000	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17⅞
111¼	82½	6	Union Pacific	4000	109	107½	108½	107½
90¼	73½	4	Union Pacific pf	600	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
26⅛	20¾	1.20	Union Tank Car	700	25¾	25⅛	25¾	25¼
17¼	9⅞	..	United Aircraft	12100	17¾	14¾	17	17¾
6⅞	4⅛	..	United Airlines vtc	1000	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5¾
15⅛	7	..	United Am Bosch	700	15¼	14¼	14¼	15
26⅛	20¼	1.60	United Biscuit	400	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	..
61⅞	46	2.40	United Carbon	1100	58⅞	56⅝	56⅝	58⅞
4¼	1⅛	..	United Corp	9000	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
39¼	29⅞	3	United Corp pf	1400	37	36	37	36¼
13¼	8¾	..	United Drug	1100	9¾	9¼	9¾	9⅝
11¾	4½	..	United Dyewood	4000	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	8¾
90¼	65	7	United Dyewd pf	10	79¾	79¾	79¾	..
7¼	3¼	..	United El Coal	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
92¾	71⅜	3	United Fruit	1700	78⅛	77¾	77¾	78¼
18⅞	9¼	1	United Gas Im	4700	14⅝	14¼	14½	14⅝
3⅝	2¼	..	United Pp Bd (h)	100	3	3	3	..
9	4¼	..	US & For Sec	600	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8½
89	65½	6	US & For S pf	200	89	88	88	88
80¾	40½	1	US Gypsum	1400	60¼	59¾	60	60⅞
7⅜	5	..	US Hoffman M	400	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
46⅞	35½	2	US Indus Alco	1200	46⅝	44¼	44⅝	46
14¾	7½	..	US Leather A vtc	200	13	13	13	13½
22	14¾	.50	US Pipe & Fdry	2700	20	19½	19¼	20
21½	19¼	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	600	21¼	21	21¼	..
7	3	..	US Realty	400	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
17⅛	9¼	..	US Rubber	4000	13⅛	13	13¼	13⅛
42¾	21½	..	US Rubber 1pf	6100	34⅞	33½	34	33¼
104½	95	6b	US Smelt R&M	4300	111¾	109	110¾	108
71½	63½	3.50	US Smelt pf	400	73¼	72¾	73¼	..
41⅞	27¼	..	US Steel	41000	41⅞	40⅞	41⅛	40¾
98⅞	73⅜	2	US Steel pf	8700	96⅞	95⅞	96	96
2¼	1	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
19⅞	12	..	Univ P&R pf	50	14¼	13¾	14	13½
7⅛	3½	..	United Stores A	1000	5½	5	5	5
65¼	46	..	United Stores pf	200	61	60	61	60
66¾	51	2¶	Univ Leaf Tob	400	63¼	60½	60¾	..
3⅝	1	..	Utilities P&Lt A	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
			—V—					
1⅛	½	..	Vadsco Sales	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
21¾	11¼	..	Vanadium	1400	16¼	15¾	15⅞	15¾
23⅛	11½	..	Van Raalte	600	23½	23⅛	23½	23¼
38¼	34	2¶	Vick Chem	100	37	37	37	37¼
4⅜	2½	..	Va-Caro Chem	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
27¼	17½	..	Va-C.Chem 6%	900	20¾	20½	20¼	..
83	63½	4b	Vulcan Detin	20	71	71	71	..
			—W—					
3½	1⅜	..	Wabash pf A (h)	400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	..
7½	4⅛	.20c	Waldorf System	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
3⅞	1¾	..	Walworth	700	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
10¼	5	..	Ward Baking A	100	9	9	9	..
1⅞	1⅛	..	Ward Baking B	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
42¼	28½	2	Ward Baking pf	200	41¾	41¾	41¾	..
31	26¼	1.40	Walgreen	400	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	29
4⅝	2¼	..	Warner Bros A	19700	4½	4¼	4⅜	4½
28⅞	14½	..	Warner Bros pf	80	28¼	27¾	28¼	28
1⅜	⅝	..	Warner Quinlan	200	¾	¾	¾	..
6⅛	2½	..	Warren Bros	1000	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
28	21	2b	Warren F & P	600	24¼	24	24	23½
6	4	..	Webster Eisen	200	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	..
39	30½	.50¶	Wesson Oil	1400	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	37
83	72	4	Wesson Oil pf	100	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
73½	34	7	W Penn El A	30	69½	68⅝	68⅝	70
74	36	6	W Penn El pf	10	68¼	68¼	68¼	69½
83½	39⅞	7	W Pen El pf	60	80	79	80	79
113⅞	95	6	W Penn Pw pf	20	113	113	113	..
9⅞	5½	..	Westn Maryland	2400	8¼	7¾	8	7½
13	7½	..	Westn Md 2pf	100	11½	11½	11½	..
7⅞	2⅜	..	Westn Pac pf	400	3	2¾	3	2⅞
41½	20⅜	..	Westn Union	8900	41½	40⅛	40⅞	40⅜
27⅜	18	.50	Westing Air2Br	400	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	27⅜
62	32Z	..	Westing Elec	19700	62	60⅜	61	61¼
117	90	3.50	WestingEl pf	50	112	111	112	..
16½	10	..	Weston El Instru	9000	16½	15	16¼	15⅛
36	29	2	Weston E I A	690	36	34⅞	35¼	34½
23½	16¾	.40	Westvaco Chlor	200	19½	19½	19½	..
20½	14¼	..	Wheeling Steel	1100	20½	20	20⅛	20⅛
80	46½	15	Wheeling Stl pf	700	80	79	80	78⅞
18⅝	6⅞	..	White Motor	300	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
24½	13½	1.40	White Rock	100	16	16	16	16
2⅝	1¼	..	White Sew M	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
12¾	6	..	WhiteSew M pf	3000	12¾	12⅜	12½	12¼
2⅝	1	..	Wilcox Oil G	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
7	3⅞	.25b	Wilson & Co	5000	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
75	58	6	Wilson & Co pf	2300	70½	69¾	70½	70
65¼	51	2.40	Woolworth	3000	62⅜	61½	61½	62½
21½	11¾	..	Worthgton Pump	1400	18¾	18	18	18¾
46¼	25½	..	Wor Pump A pf	30	44	44	44	44
53⅞	35½	..	Wright Aero	20	48	47	47	47
			—Y—Z—					
24	17¾	.60	Yale & Towne	400	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23
4¼	2⅝	..	Yellow Truck	300	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
43½	31½	..	Yellow Truck pf	180	43½	43	43½	43
32¾	18	1¶	Young Sp & W	2900	32⅜	31½	31½	31⅞
22⅞	13	..	Youngstown	6000	22⅞	22¼	22¼	22⅜
72¾	38½	..	Youngstown pf	800	72¾	70½	72	70½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶ Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	30	32	Manhattan	24½	27
City	28	30	Public	33	35
Commercial	142	150	Trade Bank	11	14
Fifth Av	975	1000	Yorkville	30	40
First, N Y	1700	1750			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	67½	72	Fulton	210	240
Banca C I	140	160	Guaranty	294	314
Bk NY&T	428	450	Irving	14	16
Bronx	4	6	Kings Co	1650	1750
Brooklyn	90	100	Law Tie&G	1½	2½
Cen Hanovr	22½	132	M'facturers	26	28
Chemical	45¾	50	New York	106½	116
County	41	44	Title Guar	6	7½
Empire	17½	18	Unit States	1830	1900

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	36½	39	Merchants	285	310
N Shawmut	23½	26	Second Nat	103	120

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	63½	68	Harris T&S	215	235
First Nat	156	160	Northern Tr	470	500

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	59½	62	Home	31	34
Am Allianc	24½	26½	North River	26	28
Gt Amercn	26½	28	Spgfld Fire	128	135
Hartford	78	82	U S Fire	51	54

Massachusetts Investors Trust

The report of the trustees of Massachusetts Investors Trust for the quarter ended June 29 reveals a gain in liquidating value of the shares from $18.07 as at March 31 to $20.42 on June 29. Securities owned, carried at a cost of $44,884,856, had a net market value (less reserve for possible taxes) of $48,834,173, indicating an unrealized appreciation of $3,949,317. This compares with indicated unrealized depreciation of $1,165,800 on March 31 last.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended July 18 numbered 215, compared with 199 in the preceding week and 234 in the like week last year, according to reports to Dun & Bradstreet.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
July	.85⅛	.85½	.83	.83⅞	—⅛
Sept	.86⅛	.86⅛	.83⅝	.84⅛	—.01¼
Dec	.88	.88⅛	.85⅛	.86	—.01⅛
Corn					
July	.83⅞	.84¼	.83⅝	.84	—⅝
Sept	.75⅛	.76	.75	.75⅜	—⅞
Dec	.63	.63¼	.62⅜	.62⅜	—⅜
Oats					
July	.33⅜	.34	.33⅜	.33¾	
Sept.	.31¾	.31¾	.31⅛	.31⅛	
Dec.	.33⅜	.33½	.33	.33⅛	+⅛
Rye					
July	.45⅜	.46⅛	.45½	.46¼	+.01
Sept.	.45¼	.48⅛	.45⅛	.45⅛	+⅛
Dec.	.48⅜	.48⅜	.47½	.47½	—½

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.81⅛	.80⅞	.81⅛ +	⅜
August	.81⅜	.81⅛	.81⅜ +	⅛

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	11.94	11.95	11.75	11.75	—.15
October	11.50	11.54	11.35	11.35	—.15
December	11.36	11.42	11.24	11.25	—.16
January	11.35	11.40	11.25	11.25	—.15
March	11.32	11.37	11.21	11.26	—.13

Spots 12.10, off 15 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	6.68	6.68	6.65	6.67	+.04
October	6.23	6.23	6.20	6.22	+.03
December	6.08	6.08	6.05	6.07	+.04
January	6.05	6.05	6.03	6.05	+.04
March	6.03	6.03	6.00	6.02	+.04

Tone at close, steady.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
September	10.35	10.39	10.38	10.21
December	10.65	10.20	10.62	10.62

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; metals, rails and steels higher.

Bonds: Firm; secondary carriers rally.

Curb: Improved; utilities advance.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed, lira off sharply.

Cotton: Lower; favorable weather; liquidation.

Sugar: Higher; better spot demand.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak; bearish crop view.

Corn: Firm; hog strength.

Cattle: Steady to weak.

Hogs: 10-15 higher; top $11.

Foreign

London—With trading rather quiet, transatlantic issues, especially steel and nickel shares, were the feature on the stock exchange today, exhibiting strength owing to cheerful Wall Street news. Italian bonds declined on gold coverage news, while other foreign issues also eased. Oil shares held firm. The market closed quiet.

Paris—After the sudden drop in the Italian lira had depressed prices on the Bourse today and had weakened rentes, strong support of this foreign currency, presumably by the Bank of France, caused it to rally and steady the market. International issues held steady, while Rio Tintos and Royal Dutch stocks improved. Prices were advancing at the close.

Berlin—Recent heavy declines induced buying orders which stimulated quotations on the Boerse today throughout the list. The closing was firm.

Price Cuts Fail To Raise Buying Of Cotton Cloth

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 23—Easier prices failed to spur trading in primary cotton markets during the week. Market operators struggled to establish a foundation for confidence following the wave of doubts which followed court decisions adverse to the processing tax and other features of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The larger converters and gray goods selling houses held a series of conferences during the past few days in the effort to smooth the way for a normal buying season. The industrial recovery committee of the New York Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, through the president of the association, W. Ray Bell, made it clear this week that, "the consistent thought of the meeting is that no action should be taken whereby the seller would make any gain from tax transactions at the expense of his customer."

The print cloth division of the market virtually marked time in the absence of any substantial demand for goods, and sales again dipped under the current rate of output in spite of the heavy curtailment. Many are awaiting the outcome of the general meeting of print cloth mill men scheduled for July 25 in Greenville.

Prices, meanwhile, have weakened an eighth of a cent on standard 38½-inch 64x60s. There were several reported ready to shade 5⅞ cents which was the prevailing quotation, and odd lot sales were reported at 5¾ cents. Likewise on 39-inch 68x72s there were small lot sales of quick goods at 6¾ cents.

Sheetings, however, were showing some strength, though not much activity was reported. Small lot sales were the rule, usually less than 50,000 yards each. Sheets and pillow cases were reported active in secondary markets.

Drills for clothing purposes were slow, but there was a good demand for corduroy and for moleskins for clothing purposes, and sateens were reported active for the clothing trade.

Dress ginghams have been taken in a limited way on a basis of 16½ cents, but shirtings have been unsatisfactory in secondary markets, though some continued activity was reported in gray goods channels on carded broad cloths, which sold on a basis of 6½ cents for 80x60s, and 8 to 8⅛ cents for 100x60s and 9⅛ to 9¼ cents for 112x60s.

Combed broadcloths and fine combed fabrics were rather quiet with some few sales in second hands an eighth under the first hand price.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Prev.	Year Ago
Stock Exch	¼%	½%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	¾%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	67¾c	67¾c	32¼c
Time loans—			
60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptace Market

60-90 days	¼	3-16@ 5-16	1-16@ ⅛
4 months	⅜	5-16@ ½	⅞@ ¾
5-6 months	⅜	⅝@ ⅜	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	9-16	9-16@ ⅝	7-16@ ½
3 mos bills	9-16@ ⅝	9-16@ ⅝	½
Bar silver	30 3-16d	30 3-16d	30 3-16d
Bar gold	140s 5d	140s 8½d	145s 8d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1⅛%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1⅞@2	2 @2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Bucharest	4½%
Berne	2½	Budapest	4½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3½
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	2½
Cleveland	2	Helsingfors	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	2
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Madrid	6
New York	1½	Oslo	3½
Philadelphia	2	Paris	3½
Richmond	2	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2	Riga	5½
St. Louis	2	Rome	3½
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Amsterdam	3	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	4
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.96¼	$4.96⅜	$8.2397
Cables	4.96¼	4.96⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0662½	.0662¾	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1690	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3272	.3279	.3267
Italy—lira	.0804	.0826½	.0891
Germany—mark	.4023	.4038	.4033
Holland—florin	.6772	.6781	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2558	.2561	.4537
Norway—krone	.2493	.2495	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2215	.2217	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1372	.1374	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0095	.0095	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0418	.0418	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2980	.2980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0451½	.0451½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0101	.0101	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0231	.0231	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3310	.3310	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0850	.0850	.2028
Chile—peso	.0500	.0500	.2060
Peru—sol	.2374	.2374	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8124	.8121	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2922	.2920	.8440
India—rupee	.3748	.3750	.6180
Java—florin	.6817	.6821	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.6284	.6325	*
Shanghai—dol	.3887½	.3887	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5778	.5787½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9990	.9987½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2790	.2790	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Jy. 22	Jy. 20	Jy. 19	Jy. 18	Jy. 17
High	100.2	100.0	100.0	99.98	100.1
Low	100.0	99.90	99.90	99.84	100.0
Last	100.1	100.0	99.96	99.86	100.0

Range since legal devaluation: High—107.6 Feb. 5, 1934; Low—99.64 April 21, 1934.

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.15 cents at the close.

Business and Industry

Third Largest Motor Company in Country Sets Sales Record

Commerce and Finance

Broome, Romantic Pearl Oyster Port, Being Abandoned

Broome, Australia, once one of the world's most romantic ports, may soon join the ranks of abandoned towns, according to recent news reports. Its population is dwindling so rapidly that statisticians estimate the town may be extinct in another five years.

"Broome owes its decline as well as its early growth to the pearly oyster," says a bulletin from the Washington (D. C.) headquarters of the National Geographic Society. "Until recently Western Australia produced three fourths of the world's supply of pearl shell, and Broome was the center of the industry.

Associated With Famous Pirate

"In boom times, when mother of pearl brought $2000 a ton, Broome's harbor swarmed with hundreds of pearling luggers. Now dozens of derelicts rot in the near-by muddy creeks and in the turquoise waters off the mangrove-clad coast. Ten years ago, 246 luggers sailed in and out of Broome. Today, ships operating in the Broome shell fisheries number only 87 and give employment to but a few hundred divers. In most of these vessels, engines that pumped air to two divers have been supplanted by hand pumps that supply air to only one diver.

"In 1932, alarmed by the drop in pearl shell prices, pearlers of Broome agreed to secure less shell to stabilize the industry. This drastic action failed to revive the business, and at present, unemployed inhabitants of Broome are deserting it as rapidly as though it were a sinking ship.

"Broome has had a romantic history. It is associated with the 17th century pirate, William Dampier, the first Englishman to visit Australia. The town lies on the western shore of Dampier Creek, within the northern headland of Roebuck Bay, named after Dampier's ship, the Roebuck.

Population Swelled by Pearlers

"In Broome's heyday, steamers from Fremantle, Australia, and Singapore arrived fortnightly, and the air service for the northwest section of Western Australia called regularly. European residents lived in comfortable bungalows along palm-lined streets. Their children played in yards shaded by poinciana and baobab trees and attended well-equipped schools. A hospital, ice works, and a police station were indications of the town's modern development.

"The Asiatic quarter of Broome is truly Oriental. Here, homes of Asiatics are crowded together among warehouses and shops. In the latter, skillful pearl surgeons determine the value of pearls by 'skinning' them.

"Broome is periodically enlivened by exotic festivities. During the ceremony of the 'Feast of the Lanterns,' the town appears more Japanese than Australian. Japanese, wearing swords and native costumes, flock to their cemetery to dance and sing for the entertainment of departed divers.

"For centuries, Malays have sailed across the Indian Ocean to the coast of Western Australia for pearl shell. European exploitation of the shell began with its discovery in the harbor of Port Darwin in 1884. Although most constantly hampered by strong tides and muddy water, the industry grew until it once drew 4000 workers to Broome.

"Most of the shell secured near Broome is exported to England, America, and Japan, to be made into buttons, ornaments, and handles for cutlery.

"Since it was easy for divers to conceal pearls, at first, ship owners allowed them to keep those they found, relying on the shells for profits. But later, by employing mixed crews, ship owners found they could also obtain the pearls. Japanese, Chinese, and Malays, watching the opening of the oysters and mistrusting each other, saw that pearls were handed over to the captain.

"Other products brought in by the pearling luggers are tortoise shell, and black sea slugs found on the ocean floor and used for food in China and Japan."

Sears Roebuck Sales Increase 28 Per Cent

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears Roebuck & Co. announces gross sales of $30,065,381 for the period from June 19 to July 16, an increase of $8,423,869, or 28 per cent, over the $21,641,512 for the like period last year.

Gross sales from January 30 to July 16 totaled $178,122,304, an increase of $37,482,804 over the 1934 figure of $140,639,500.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

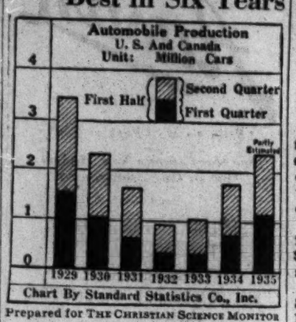
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 3
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20

Automobile Output Best in Six Years



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE automobile industry has enjoyed the most favorable first half year since 1929. Present estimates place total 1935 output at 3,600,000 cars, also the highest since 1929.

Turnover of Copper Is Briskest Since Early Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—Sales of copper so far in July have been about 70,000 tons, with purchasing the briskest since the early days of the depression. In five days, ended last Wednesday, about 50,000 tons were sold which exceeded the last marked buying wave in June, 1934.

The feature of this movement was the failure of producers to advance prices, quotations remaining at 8 cents a pound throughout. During the buying wave of June of last year the price was in process of being lifted a half cent to 9 cents.

Foreign copper prices, however, advanced sharply, with sales being made for a brief time at 8 cents per pound, the first time in years that the European price has been as high as the American. Only recently the European price was 7.20 cents. However, when the buying stopped the sensitive European market lost ground.

Lead has been the next most active metal, but its activity only resumed at the middle of the week when copper business had waned. Lead prices have been unchanged at 4.15 to 4.20 cents a pound, New York, and 4 cents, East St. Louis.

Silver has been dull and steady. The New York quotation remained at 67¾ cents per ounce for several days.

Tin reached a new high of 52½ cents a pound. Spot tin is very scarce and demand is increasing.

Metal Leaders Will Participate in Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Active part will be taken in the technical program by outstanding leaders in the metal world, at the seventeenth National Metal Congress and Exposition to be held in Chicago during the week of Sept. 30.

This was indicated today with the program for the five co-operating societies almost completed. The societies participating in this year's Metal Show are the American Society for Metals, the American Welding Society, the Wire Association, and the Institute of Metals Division and the Iron and Steel Division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

In the course of some 40 morning and afternoon sessions during the five-day period, more than 75 papers dealing with every phase of the metal industry, will be presented. Over 100 subjects will be discussed by men whose names are synonymous with the latest developments in the science and art of metals.

More than 160 exhibitors have reserved space at the exposition. All the important steel companies, most of the nonferrous producers and makers of machines and methods used in the metal industry, will be represented at the coming show.

Travelers' Bank In London Closed

PARIS, July 23 (AP)—Legal authorities said today they would break the seals of the Travelers' Bank and examine its books in an attempt to clear up circumstances surrounding the concern and its head, B. Coles Neidecker, who was reported to have left for the United States.

Authorities said they were told that Mr. Neidecker, Paris and New York banker, sailed on the S. S. Britannic which arrived in New York last Saturday, but that they could not verify the report.

The Travelers' Bank has been closed for several days without an authorized declaration. It is a private institution, reported to be capitalized at 2,500,000 francs, and without membership in the clearing house. Mr. Neidecker's business associates estimated the bank's liabilities at 100,000,100 francs (approximately $6,600,000).

Lower Commodity Prices Seen by Business Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The United Business Service, Boston, expects lower commodity prices during the remainder of the summer. The reasons given are as follows:

(1.) The continuance of ex-NRA adjustments; (2) larger farm crops, and; (3) the precarious status of the AAA. Prices of finished goods have been undergoing a shaking-down process since late in May, the service points out, but the realignment is incomplete.

The return of the grains to an export basis this year means lower prices in the light of larger supplies and crop prospects abroad. Finally, there is a very real possibility of cheaper raw material costs through elimination of processing taxes and marketing agreements.

The conclusion is reached that these developments cannot fail to affect inventory adversely, yet the longer-range effect of such readjustments is likely to increase business volumes.

Chrysler Doubles Income and Sets New Sales Record

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Directors of the Chrysler Corp. have ordered an extra dividend of 25 cents on the common stock together with the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents.

The corporation announced that its board approved expenditures of $7,000,000 "for rounding out facilities" and for plant conditioning and tools.

Both disbursements are payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 3. For the six months ended June 30 the corporation and subsidiaries had a net profit of $18,659,309 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes. This compared with net profit for the similar period last year of $8,192,984.

"Unit sales," the report of Walter P. Chrysler, president and chairman, said, "were the largest of any six months in the corporation's history. Each of the four lines of passenger cars, Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler, and Dodge trucks contributed to this year's increase of 25 per cent in sales as compared with the first six months of 1934."

The profit for the six months ended June 30 was equal to $4.31 a share of capital stock. This was after a non-recurring charge of $1,507,525 premium on debentures of Dodge Brothers called for redemption. In the 1934 first half the profit amounted to $1.88 a share.

For the quarter ended June 30 the indicated net profit was $9,496,127, after taxes and charges, equivalent to $2.19 a share. This compared with $9,163,182 or $2.12 a share in the March quarter and $4,888,234 or $1.12 a share in the June quarter last year.

As of June 30 the corporation's cash holdings and marketable securities amounted to $71,528,102. Current assets totaled $107,886,746 and current liabilities were $42,069,153. On June 30, 1934, cash and marketable securities aggregated $48,750,760, current assets $98,494,620 and current liabilities $36,626,316.

For the half year the corporation reported sales of $295,569,896 against $231,103,779 for the 1934 period.

Walter P. Chrysler, who has held the offices of chairman of the board and president of Chrysler Corp. since it was organized in 1925 has relinquished the latter position and the board has appointed K. T. Keller, formerly vice president and general manager to fill the vacancy, it was announced today. Mr. Chrysler will continue as chairman.

B. E. Hutchinson, vice president and treasurer, has been appointed chairman of the finance committee, Fred M. Zeder, formerly vice president in charge of engineering, has been named vice chairman of the board, and H. A. Davies, formery assistant treasurer, has been elected to the treasurership.

Walter P. Chrysler Jr. was elected to the board.

Bond Maturities In August $43,111,500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—August corporate bond maturities will total $43,111,500 according to the Standard Statistics Company.

The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 78, of which 4 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

Aug. 1

Central West Pub. Service 7s	$1,166,500
Laclede Gas Lt. Co. Notes 5½%	3,000,000
Seaboard-All Florida 1st "A" 6s	25,000,000
Seaboard-All Fla. Ry. 1st "B" 6s	2,000,000

July maturities amounted to $58,886,150 and the 124 issues and portions of issues falling due in September total $41,220,700.

Union Carbide Net For Quarter Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—For the second quarter, ending June 30, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation reports a net income for the second quarter of $5,332,528, equal to 59.25 cents a share on 9,000,743 shares.

This compares with 58.81 cents a share in the first quarter of 1935 and 53.10 cents a share in the second quarter of 1934.

American Cargo Traffic Through Suez Canal Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—There has been a steady decline in American cargo traffic through the Suez Canal during the last six years, according to the U. S. vice-consul here.

In 1934, the American cargo transported through the canal amounted to 1,595,000 tons representing 5.6 per cent of the total canal traffic, as compared with 2,862,000 tons, representing 8.3 per cent of the total traffic, in 1929, the report states.

In 1933, it is pointed out, a considerable improvement in the movement of American cargo was noted, amounting to 12.3 per cent. However, this ratio was not maintained, there being a decrease in 1934 of 82,000 tons, or 4.9 per cent, from the preceding year.

Serviceable Freight Cars Show Slight Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—On June 30, Class 1 railroads had 271,627 surplus freight cars in good repair and immediately available for service, according to the Association of American Railroads.

This was a decrease of 1931 cars compared with June 14, at which time there were 273,558 surplus freight cars.

Surplus coal cars on June 30 totaled 50,288, an increase of 8420 cars above the previous period, while surplus box cars totaled 175,173, a decrease of 10,611 cars compared with June 14.

Swiss Eagerly Await Trade Treaty With United States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—It is expected here that before the autumn a commercial treaty will be signed by Switzerland and the United States. The negotiations which have been proceeding for some time have apparently taken a favorable course. Before they began, soundings were taken a year ago, and Switzerland afterward sent a representative to Washington. The demands on both sides have now taken definite shape.

The Swiss themselves are pleased because the treaty now contemplated will, it is claimed, be regarded as a model. They declare that they owe this result to the stability of their currency, and to the facilities of payment which they enjoy.

Exports to U. S. Slump

The statistics show that in 1929 Swiss exports to the United States were 207,000,000 gold francs. In 1934 they fell to 47,000,000. As for the imports, they were 291,000,000; and are now 76,000,000. That is a drop of more than three-quarters. If certain articles are taken the figures are even more regrettable. Thus clocks and watches have fallen in the proportion of 7 to 1. Again Swiss silks have lost 95 per cent of their American clientele. Swiss cheeses have diminished by 75 per cent.

But the United States, on its side, has suffered similarly. The figures quoted show a loss of 90 per cent in wheat exports, 65 per cent in cotton, 78 per cent in metals, 75 per cent in films, and 60 per cent in automobiles.

The Journal de Genève remarks: "It is to be hoped that the coming accord will put an end to this ruinous and absurd fight, and that the United States will reduce their tariffs in our favor, while Switzerland will make concessions in its quotas."

It is a mistake to consider Switzerland as negligible in the economic scheme of the United States. While it cannot stand very high in the list of commercial exchanges, to despise any opportunity to stimulating trade is foolish. If it means putting only two score thousand men back in work, it is worth while.

Tariffs One Cause of Crisis

Swiss writers pay a tribute to the American Administration, attributing to Mr. Cordell Hull the merit of the new political economy inaugurated in Washington. Thus Monsieur P. E. Briquet writes: "The post-war nationalism engendered high tariffs, raised on three occasions, the last in 1930, by the measure which bears the name of Smoot-Hawley. Mr. Hull, in a recent speech, declared that he saw in these tariffs one of the essential causes of the present crisis. It is clear indeed that America cannot continue to play the double role of creditor and exporter.

"The tariffs prevent the debtor from paying except by borrowing, and when the debtors credit is exhausted he cannot purchase any more, and the lender cannot recover his capital and may himself be ruined. That is one of the reasons for the banking earthquake which started the world crisis. The importer of American goods defended himself at first by tariffs, and ended by restricting his purchases to bare needs. The United States could not get rid of surplus goods. Hence the fall in prices, unemployment, crisis."

Now it is seen that exports must be encouraged if the New Deal is to have a chance. But in order to export the United States must permit corresponding imports. There are many things which America lacks and which can be received without danger to home industries. Only by a process of normal exchanges can prosperity and good feeling return.

Hope to Revive Trade

So that the expected accord with Switzerland has an interest which transcends that of the volume of goods, exports and imports, involved. It brings up the whole problem of world economy.

In the meantime, Switzerland is commenting on the measures taken by the Federal Council to overcome the financial difficulties The first measure—namely, an augmentation of taxes on gasoline and sugar—are not too well received, for it is insisted in all quarters that not fresh taxation but diminution of expenditure, which had been allowed to swell to undue proportions, is necessary.

In fact, however, there have been considerable economies effected, and more will be realized soon. The value of the criticisms, irrespective of their justification, is that they call attention to the real problem which is that of reviving trade. Anything which puts additional burdens on industry is to be avoided. It is the contrary method which should be applied—namely, the reduction of the handicaps which bear so heavily on commerce.

News Notes—Central Europe

(Excerpts from reports to Commerce Department)

Austrian Steel Trade—Improvement registered in Austria's iron and steel industry during 1934 continued during the first quarter of 1935. This was due mainly to increased requirements of local iron-and-steel-consuming industries. Exports of iron and steel goods totaled 13,989 tons in the January-April period of this year, compared with 15,627 tons in the like period of 1934, a loss of 11 per cent.

* * *

Trade With Russia—A sharp decrease in trade between Austria and Russia is reported for the first quarter of 1935. Imports into Austria in this period were valued at 906,000 schillings, compared with 1,662,000 schillings in the like period of 1934. Exports to Russia in the 1935 period totaled 304,000 schillings, against 2,350,000 schillings in the like period of 1934. (Value of schilling, about 19 cents.)

* * *

Hungarian Leather Trade—Both the imports and exports of leather by Hungary were larger during the first quarter of 1935 than in the like period of the preceding year. Competition on the Hungarian market in the early months of this year was very keen, with local producers striving to force reduced purchases from foreign sources. Leather exporters have increased their activities in foreign countries and have met with fair success in obtaining a larger volume of exports. Prices are being well maintained.

* * *

German Food Campaign—That 90 per cent of Germany's essential food requirements are now being derived from domestic sources was indicated in a report from the German Institute for Economic Research. The report points out, however, that considerable quantities of forage crops for producing dairy products and for other uses are still derived from foreign countries. Germany's economic independence of the outside world, the report says, is more clearly reflected by the fact that in the matter of certain food articles, such as bread materials, potatoes, meat, milk and sugar, the country appears now to be independent. On the other hand, in the matter of fats, oil and leguminous products and fish, only a small proportion of the requirements is supplied from domestic sources.

* * *

Motor Trade—The increasing trend in Germany's automotive export trade is causing gratification in the local motor-vehicle industry. Exports of passenger cars in April totaled 1622 units, compared with 1405 units in March, while truck shipments abroad in April totaled 314 units, against 286 units in March. Production of passenger cars in April totaled 18,240 units, compared with 12,863 units in April, 1934. April truck production amounted to 2874 units, compared with 3010 units in March.

* * *

Czech Steel Trade—In contrast to the recession recorded in most industries in Czechoslovakia in the first quarter of 1935, the iron and steel industry made definite progress. The improvement resulted not only from the increased demand by the Czechoslovak iron-and-steel-consuming industries, but also from the expansion of the export trade.

* * *

Czech Porcelain Exports—Czechoslovakia's porcelain exports registered a value increase of 10 per cent in the first four months of this year, compared with the like period of 1934. Shipments exceeded those of the like period of 1934 in all classes but pipe bowls. Czech porcelain is sold in nearly every market of the world. Principal markets in 1934 were France, Netherlands, Italy, Roumania, Austria, Yugoslavia, England and the United States.

* * *

Bavarian Motor Fuel—Purchasers of new motor vehicles in Bavaria designed to burn wood gas will henceforth receive a state subsidy of about $240. To those persons purchasing and installing a generator system for wood gas in a vehicle which has hitherto used liquid fuel, about $120 will be paid. The subsidy may be claimed by the owner from the State Forestry Service but is paid out to the manufacturer. The subsidy is to furnish an outlet for forest products and obviate the necessity of purchasing motor fuel abroad.

* * *

Swiss Hotel Trade—Switzerland's hotel industry is in an extremely difficult position. According to official figures compiled at the end of March, embracing 693 hotels with 35,676 beds, only 26.5 per cent of these beds were occupied which compared with 33.5 per cent on the like date last year, a drop of 21 per cent. Competition of other continental tourist countries continues to force the Swiss hotel trade to struggle for existence. The high value of the Swiss currency and comparatively higher operating costs represent almost insurmountable handicaps.

* * *

Swiss Chocolate Trade—Switzerland's export trade in chocolate, which in prewar years absorbed more than 60 per cent of total production, has declined to negligible proportions. This development has been due to the fact that Swiss chocolate manufacturers have established factories of their own abroad. In 1914, the Swiss chocolate industry employed 7000 workmen in 22 factories, a total which in 1920 had increased to 8000. At the end of 1933, this number had decreased to 3100.

* * *

Polish Trade—Following upon the April holidays and the beginning of the spring season in certain branches, the Polish internal trade turnover revived. The increase was spectacular in foods and colonial goods and also, to a lesser extent in clothing, footwear and textiles. A factor hampering the development of seasonal business in textiles was the unusually cold weather in April. There was an increase in the operations of the mineral industry. The brick-kilns, cement works, quarries and lime-kilns were fairly busy.

Textile Men Ask Senate Reconsider AAA Amendment

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Passage of the Connally amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act was termed "highly desirable" in a statement by the Cotton Textile Institute today. The amendment was recently defeated by a margin of seven votes in the Senate.

"The rapid decline in the exports of cotton textiles," the statement read, "which has continued in the face of an increase of general exports, is due primarily to the heavily increased labor costs which the cotton textile industry undertook in accordance with the national policy of unemployment relief.

"What the industry did was to make work for about 100,000 additional employees, who otherwise would have been on relief, by shortening hours of work. At the same time the industry not only preserved, but in some cases increased actual weekly wages by increasing hourly rates.

"If the same result had been accomplished by a direct tax on each mill, there is no doubt that a drawback of the tax would be allowed on export shipments in the same manner that it is now allowed for the processing tax. The Connaily amendment is designed to make that result possible."

The statement declared that the amendment should be reconsidered in view of the closeness of the senate vote, and the fact that it was belived some Senators from noncotton states did not clearly understand the purpose of the measure.

June Newspaper Advertising Has 4.4 P. C. Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 23—June newspaper advertising showed a substantial increase over June, 1934, amounting to 6,452,000 lines, or 4.4 per cent, according to Advertising Age. The report covered 84 cities.

The increase was due, according to the survey, almost entirely to a gain in classified advertising amounting to 22.2 per cent.

Classified advertising in the newspapers in the 84 cities covered by the survey advanced from 19,487,000 lines in June, 1934, to 25,178,000 lines last month, an increase of 5,691,000 lines.

Retail advertising in June declined slightly, the 1935 figure being 80,467,000 lines, a loss of 75,000 lines. General advertising also slumped somewhat, totaling 27,114,000 lines, a loss compared with the corresponding month of last year of about 8 per cent. Automotive advertising was off 1,736,000 lines from the 1934 total of 13,726,000 lines, while financial reversed recent trends and registered a small gain, going up 32,000 lines to a total of 2,490,000 lines for the month.

Magazine advertising for July declined 3.2 per cent, Advertising Age reported. Based on figures for 93 national periodicals, the total was 957,000 lines, compared with 989,000 for July, 1934.

Rubber Price Rise Is Laid to Combine

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—An international rubber combine which has clamped down on the exports from 95 per cent of the rubber producing countries was blamed by Commerce Department officials for steadily rising prices of that commodity.

Since March, they said, the close regulation of exports from rubber producing countries has brought the price from an average of 11.44 cents a pound to 12.52 cents a pound for June.

A slower demand for the commodity helped to lower the March price, they said, but despite larger shipments since that month, they attributed the rising price to the close regulation of exports.

The countries in the rubber export agreement — which replaced the Stevenson rubber pool plan of several years ago—were named as British Malay, Netherlands East Indies, French Indo China, British India, Ceylon, Siam, Burma, British North Borne Sarawak.

Britain's Rayon Yarn Output Breaks Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A progressive increase has been registered in British production of rayon yarn during the current year, according to the commercial attaché here.

During the month of May the output of rayon yarn and waste totaled 11,100,000 pounds, establishing a new high record. This was the third time within five months it is pointed out, that British rayon production broke previous records.

For the first five months of 1935 rayon production in the United Kingdom amounted to 51,350,000 pounds, an increase of 32 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1934 and more than the output for the entire 12 months of 1930, according to the report.

Provident Mutual Life Business Is Increasing

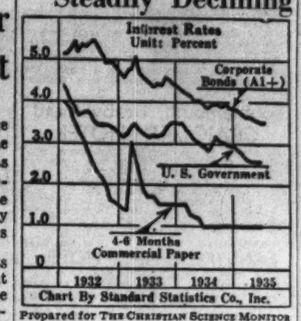
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company showed a gain of over $2,500,000 in insurance in force for the first six months of 1935, according to Edward Marshall, vice president and actuary of the company.

Total insurance in force on June 30, 1935, stood at $937,293,000, as compared with $934,767,000 on Dec. 31, 1934, representing the first increase since 1931.

New paid life insurance for the first six months of this year amounted to $47,558,000, a gain of 18.2 per cent over the same period last year.

Bond Interest Rate Steadily Declining



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE declining course of interest yields on corporate and government bonds and commercial paper is traced on the chart for the past four years.

Du Ponts Half-Year Earnings Somewhat Under Those of 1934

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—The semiannual report of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. shows earnings applicable to the common stock in the first half of 1935 amounted to $19,220,009, or $1.74 a share on 11,051,662 average shares outstanding.

This figure, which includes dividends from the company's General Motors investment equal to 45 cents a share on du Pont stock, compares with $20,572,688, or $1.86 a share, in the same period a year ago, which included earnings on the company's investment in General Motors equal to 45 cents a du Pont share. Figures for both periods include du Pont's equity in undivided profits or losses of controlled companies not consolidated.

In the second quarter, earnings were $9,847,276, or 89 cents a share, compared with earnings equal to 85 cents a share in the first quarter. In both periods the company's dividends from General Motors were equal to 22½ cents a du Pont share.

Net income from operations in the six months' period, after provision for depreciation and other charges had been made, was $18,782,371 and in 1934 it was $17,692,557. Income from investments totaled $6,349,675 against $8,458,376 a year ago. After provision for taxes and interest on bonds of subsidiary companies, net income for the first half of 1935 was $22,450,485 compared with $23,553,598 in 1934.

Total current assets were listed at $123,096,643 and current liabilities at $17,813,477. Current assets included $23,408,449 in cash and $33,989,751 in marketable securities. The company's investment in 10,000,000 shares of General Motors common stock was carried at $162,000,000, equal to $16.20 a share.

Heavy Increase In Import Trade Of South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG—During the calendar year 1934, a remarkable increase in South Africa's import trade was revealed in the official trade statistics recently issued, according to the United States Commercial Attaché here.

Exclusive of goods in transit, the report shows, the total vaue of merchandise imported into the Union from overseas countries in 1934 amounted to £62,758,526, compared with £46,449,427 in 1933.

The United States registered the largest gain of any supplying country in 1934, ranking after Great Britain and accounting for 17 per cent of total imports. Receipts of American products in the Union during that year were valued at £10,804,848, compared with £5,975,703 in 1933 and £4,228,915 in 1932.

The commodities which showed the greatest advances in South Africa's import trade in 1934 were motor vehicles, machinery, wearing apparel, jewelry, fancy goods and liquors. There was also a notable increase in imports of foodstuffs, reflecting a general rise in the standard of living in the country, the report states.

Exclusive of specie, the total value of South African exports during 1934 was £55,570,358, compared with £57,656,998 in 1933, a decrease of £12,086,640. Exports of gold declined from 10,925,709 fine ounces in 1933 to 8,137,555 fine ounces in 1934, but the premium earned increased to £21,233,048 in 1934 from £20,641,088 in the preceding year, it was stated.

The increase in price of gold in terms of depreciated currency—known as the gold premium—is seen as enabling South Africa to continue heavy imports of foreign goods.

Lumber Production Is Sharply Higher

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—A sharp upturn in the lumber business was reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

New business booked at the mills the week ended July 13 was 20 per cent greater than that of the previous week, the association said. Production was the heaviest since the first week in May.

Lumber production during the week ended July 13 amounted to 179,359,000 feet compared with 133,472,000 in the preceding week, an increase of 35 per cent.

Shipments in the period were 170,998,000 feet against 137,348,000 feet and orders booked amounted to 157,652,000 feet compared with 13,667,000 feet.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET



CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.
Most attractive apartment for rent, surrounded by beautiful flower garden and lawn; $80; situated near Longwood Cricket Club. Call ALAN McKISSOCK, LON. 4866.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
Rentals Reduced
226-232-236-264-270 OWNED by Boston University. Fronting Charles River; all outside exposure; "8 minutes to Park St." 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration. Resident manager 270 Bay State Rd., Apt. 17. KENmore 3444 or Superintendent in each house

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—University section, 6-room apartment, screens, porches, garage, $40. MRS. C. A. CHURCH, 269 W. Brighton Ave.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN
A HAPPY COUNTRY HOME, with careful supervision and tutoring by an experienced teacher, for limited number of children. CORA SMAILEY, Milton, Mass. Blue Hills 1636.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED
TEMPORARY home with Christian Scientists for wholesome boy, age 12, preferably country; will do chores for part payment board. MRS. MARIAN WILSON, 423 Riverview Ave., Swarthmore, Pa.

CORSETIERES
A CORSET corsolette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions
IDA GORDON
239 W 72nd St. New York City Endicott 2-1890

COUNTRY BOARD
ALLEN HOMESTEAD—Ashnelot, N. H.; ideal for restful vacation; home cooking. $14 weekly. MRS. R. HARDY.

POCONO MTS.—Beautiful quiet farm, 2½ hrs. from N. Y.; shady grove by brook; swimming; cool nights; splendid food; refined American home; rates $18 to $18 (folder). Mrs. C. Edward Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Tel. Mt. Pocono 36R11.

SHADY RETREAT—Home with beautiful surroundings wishes guests; good board; open all year; $10 per week. MRS. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. #8.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (114th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5342.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES
WANTED—Elderly lady or couple to work for board and room; would consider colored help. MRS. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. #8.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Competent housekeeper, good cook, for apartment, 2 adults, 1 child. R-29. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE; storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. Ragcombe 4-1312, New York City.

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St., Boston

JEWELERS
LUND Watch Expert: Guaranteed Repairing on All Makes. 222 Clarendon Street, Boston, near Boylston.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT
STEEL FILES—Letter and legal size battery; General Fireproofing, Shaw-Walker, others. Unusual value. Phone or write, Mannheimer, 230 Park Avenue, N. Y. C. Vanderbilt 3-0490.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER
WHY not bring in those old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in Return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS
APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE in the Litchfield Hills; altitude 1000 feet; 2.0-acre estate, restful, homelike; ideal for study; 14 bedrooms, 5 baths, antique furniture, recreation room, billiards, table tennis, tennis courts, golf near by, lake sports; delicious, satisfying meals; own products; rates $21-$35. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, LAKESIDE, CONN.

CRAG-CREST
Ramapo Hills—Northern Jersey
Loving environment; rest, study, recreation. Box 206 Mahwah, N. J. Tel. Crestmere 1809

EAST VIEW MANOR, near Long Beach; ideal for rest and study; excellent table, beautiful grounds, spacious rooms; charming environment; moderate rates. DOROTHY ROSE, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Rockville Centre 2357.

SHAWMONT
17 Ocean Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.
Cool, Quiet, Modern. Directly on Beach
Low Daily Rate—Special Weekly Rate
Inquiries Are Invited. I. A. SHAW

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Outdoor Dining Room. Sleeping Porches
Bathing—Tennis
Booklet Phone Ronk. 18

THE GUEST HOUSE, 302 Eighth Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.—Quiet, homelike, helpful; near ocean, airy rooms; 15th year, rates moderate. Tel. 7916.

THE PINE KNOLL, Lime Rock, Conn.—Genuine hospitality with excellent accommodations awaits your visit.

REAL ESTATE
FISHER HILL, BROOKLINE
Near transportation, Runkle School; single house, 8 masters rooms, 3 baths, 2 maids rooms, exceptionally large living room, fireplace, reception hall and dining room, sleeping porch; hot water heat; shown by appointment only; reasonable. Call week days, 9-5. Asp. 4190. GEO. V. NAUMAN, Realtor, 1318 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET
BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 4649

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms, visiting guests or permanents; near The Mother Church. 84 Gainsboro St. Mrs. Caswell, Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough St.—Attractive, outside rooms, modern home; reasonable; near The Mother Church. Ken. 0293.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., Rita Marie—Nicely furnished, one or two room housekeeping apts., central location; permanent or transient; moderate. Oakwood 4837.

N. Y. C., 76th (2025 Broadway) (SP)—Desirable outside, cool, comfortably furnished rooms; running water; elevator; $5-$7. references. Sa. 2-0461.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, kitchenette, elev., showers, running water; transients; $5-$8. Endicott 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 96th St.—Large cool single rooms, reasonable, two baths, every convenience. KATHERINE E. DE WOLFE.

NEW YORK CITY, 215 W. 101st—Single, bright, cool rooms, home environment, reasonable. (Apt. 7-C.)

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMBITIOUS MAN of refinement, best education and character, desires position of any kind: janitor, painting, housework, cooking, experience in charge of help; prefer Boston or commuting distance. J. A. PHILLIPS, 49 Hammond St., Roxbury, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION—Helper for elderly lady, companion-attendant for child needing special care or governess; college graduate; drives car; references. Reply "R," The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Accountant desires position; 13 years experience in charge of accounting department of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

POINT BREEZE on Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H.—Home cooking; fresh vegetables; sports; modern sanitation; running water in rooms; $16 to $18; booklet C. E. Stevens.

SCITUATE HOME, Scituate, Mass., Tel. Scituate 1111—Convenient to beaches and trains; airy rooms, excellent table, spacious grounds; $10-$15 per week, $2.50 per day.

Sea Pines on Cape Cod
Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach; tennis, riding, golf; excellent cuisine; $20 week up. Brewster, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES

COTUIT, CAPE COD
August rental, my private summer home, near churches and ocean; fully equipped, including electric frigidaire; five bedrooms, large screened porch; price $500. V. E. CLEM, 11 Ballard St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jamaica 3640.

FURNISHED 8-room house, lightning protected; good roads; 60 miles from Boston, 17 from Concord. Mrs. A. A. Blood, Goffstown, N. H.

MATTAPOISETT, Cape Cod, Mass.—Waterfront, completely furn., 4 sleeping rooms, bath; owner cannot use; reasonable for or any part of Aug., Sept. and Oct.; electric and coal ranges. Mr. G. E. RYCROFT, 114 Naples Road, Brookline, Mass. Beacon 2449.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Rented, Sold and Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 60 Boylston St., Boston

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery; bonuses; new 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment; 100% profit: Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, Religious, Deluxe, and Everyday box s; free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept 113, New York City.

CHRISTMAS CARD SALES PEOPLE—100% profit; 21-folder $1 assortment, 9 other boxes; experience unnecessary; bonuses; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179-C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Big profits selling outstanding 21 folder $1 assortment. 8 other boxes. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla Company, Fitchburg S-2, Mass.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURERS' agent with 10 years' experience in Chicago market offers sales service to reliable manufacturers. F. GUST, Room 960, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-89, Watertown, New York.

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. N-80, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear, bonus in Hosiery, no money or experience needed; samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. T-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

APARTMENTS

CLEVELEYS, Lancs.
Misses Pilkington, Marleon, Ellerbeck Road
Public and Private Apartments
One minute sea and golf

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL Sunnyside, Derby Rd., North Promenade—Excellent cuisine, separate tables, electric light throughout, hot and cold running water all rooms, mod. terms. Tel. 1497.

BLACKPOOL, Central, Holmleigh, 67 Reads Ave.—Near sea and church; board residence 7/6 daily; running water, electric; lounge. MRS. GRAY.

GLASGOW—Board Residence; bed and breakfast; terms moderate. MACKINNON, 5 India Street.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUSSEX—Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES, The Red House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing. Phone Swandean 461.

CARS FOR HIRE

SEE ENGLAND IN COMFORT—Drive Yourself Chrysler—Buick—Austin—Morris. Unlimited Mileage; Insurance, Tax, A. A., Incl. ALBANY MOTOR CO., 75 Albany Street, Regent's Park, London. Museum 3984.

DRESSMAKING

BRING your materials to MADAME ADELA to be made up into the latest modes; advice freely given on dress questions. 114, High Park Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL GOOD Domestic Servants can obtain well recommended situations by applying to Miss Brookes' Babington Registry, 10, Irongate, Derby. A noted office for reliable situations.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SOUTHPORT—Superior modern semi-detached; 2 entertaining, 5 bedrooms; every convenience. Ormsleigh, 28 Coudray Road.

MISCELLANEOUS

Do You Wish
THE FLOWER BOOK
and SYLVIA'S TRAVELS
to be re-published?
If so, send for order form to
DENT, 10 Bedford Street,
London, W. C. 2

POST VACANT

LADY HELP wanted, willing to undertake all duties in small house in country; 2 young children; help given. MRS. SIMPSON, The Longmire, Troutbeck, Windermere, Westmorland.

LEAMINGTON SPA—Wanted for September, good cook-general; 2 in family; Christian Scientist preferred. MISS HARVEY, 7 Dormer Pl.

NORTHANTS—Wanted from September 9, three women servants, cook and two girls; must be first-rate cook and very respectable girls; Christian Scientists preferred but also first-class servants; good wages and very happy home. Please write first to MRS. SCHILIZZI, Loddington Hall, Kettering.

ROOMS TO LET

EDINBURGH—Holiday vacancies in residential chambers; single rooms from 35/- per week, bed, bath and breakfast.
MISSES MacGILLIVRAY & WINTOUR
45 Manor Place Tel. 204191

GLASGOW (Dennistoun)—One or two rooms and kitchen, bathroom, furnished. Apply C/o MR. G. D. M. SINCLAIR, 11 Rowand Ave., Giffnock.

GLASGOW—Superior accommodation; full attendance; 3 minutes Christian Science church. A. K. Middleton, 39 Kersland St., Hillhead.

SALESMEN WANTED

CALL Dairies, Farms, salary and commission; state age, experience (if engineering), cyclist or motor-cyclist; Lancs., Hants., Dorset, Wales, covered. Barlow, 139 Vauxhall Rd., Liverpool.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place, London, W. 2. Bayswater 2783
Large arm chairs, central heating, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms; from 3½ gns. a week

BEAULIEU HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, London S. E. 25
Nr. Crystal Palace LIV 3262
Peaceful Surroundings
Plentiful Table
Perfect Beds
Pertinent Tariff
Brochure on Request

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
SANDRINGHAM PRIVATE HOTEL
Facing sea, good bathing; excellent cuisine; moderate terms, near Christian Science church, golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet. Tel. 1006.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Cantelupe Road—Moderate terms; near shops, golf, station, 3 minutes sea; opposite Christian Science church. Phone 636.

Local Classified Advertising
Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND
(Continued)

BLACKPOOL, Brooklands Private Hotel, 235 St. Annes Road, S. S.—Beautifully situated; lovely gardens; board residence 2½ to 3 gns.; comfort assured. H. HANSON.

BOSCASTLE, CORNWALL—Welltown Manor; beautiful Elizabethan Guest House (1590) in heart of King Arthur's country; every modern convenience; home comforts; terms moderate.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 3½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 384611.

Bournemouth, Derby Road
CRAIGLEITH HOTEL
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Magnificent vita glass sun lounge and ball room, charming dining hall and lounges. Every bedroom beautifully furnished and looks on to Pines. Hot and cold water, and gas fires. Central Heating. Comfort and happiness our keynote. Three minutes' walk Christian Science Church and sea. Terms from 2½ guineas. Phone Bournemouth 1008.

BOURNEMOUTH Manor Road
SANDYKELD HALL HOTEL
Only 2 mins. from Christian Science church; charming mansion in own delightful grounds; 2 mins. from sea; hot and cold running water, all rooms; all poultry and produce from own farm; SPECIALLY REDUCED TERMS FROM 2½ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL. Under entirely new management.

BOURNEMOUTH Derby Road **HARCOURT**
Beautifully appointed and charming house, large garden, sunny position, sea and Christian Science church 3 minutes. Personally supervised by MRS. L. OLDROYD. Phone 441.

BOURNEMOUTH GUEST HOUSE, Courtrees, 4 Crescent Road—Near gardens, tennis, golf and sea. Personal supervision MISSES M. and E. WELSH.

BOURNEMOUTH, E. "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking; every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH, Staffield House, Westcliff Road—Near sea; gas fires; hot and cold water. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Turver.

Bournemouth Richmond Gdns. **QUORN HALL**
The proprietors would be glad of the opportunity to send you an illustrated brochure, giving all details of this most delightful private hotel. Please write Mr. and Mrs. NORMAN TAYLOR. Phone 1980.

BOURNEMOUTH SURREY ROAD PHONE 6238 **BRUNDON**
Every modern comfort. Best English food and cooking. Hard Court. Garages. MR. and MRS. FREDERICK BLAMEY will welcome you.

SUNNY BOURNEMOUTH, The Purcells, Ltd., Gervis Road, En Pension—1 minute pier, gardens, shops and entertainments; hot and cold water, electric fires or gas fires in all bedrooms, central heating, garage and car park; close to Christian Science church; 10/6 per day; special winter terms. Telephone No. 1573, Bournemouth.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; tennis; beach hut; near buses, golf course and riding school. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset. Station Bournemouth Central. Phone: Northbourne 28.

EASTBOURNE, 33 Jevington Gardens—Guest house, close sea, theatres, etc.; tennis free. MRS. M. E. FROST. Tel. 1046.

ILFRACOMBE, SUNNY DEVON
Magnificent Coastal Scenery.
GROSVENOR HOTEL
Adjacent Sea and Gardens.
Terms from 3 gns. A. PICKETT.

ISLE OF WIGHT, The Tower House, Sandown—Close sea, golf links, tennis; good catering; 7/6-11/6 a day; children half price; particulars on application. L. A. WRIGHT.

KENDAL
A.A. LEVENS HOTEL. R.A.C.
On main road, four miles south of Kendal, with 20 acres of charming grounds. Telephone 10 Sedgwick. Telegrams, "Comfort," Kendal. Tariff on application. Excellent cuisine and service. Hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Garages and petrol pumps on the premises. Open all the year round.

LAKE DISTRICT
THE HILL TOP HOTEL, AMBLESIDE
Beautifully situated 2 minutes from the market cross; terms from 4 gns. per week or daily from 13/6; best centre for motor tours. Phone 112, App. AA.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
NEWBY BRIDGE, LANCS.
Charmingly situated overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Central heating, hot and cold water in every bedroom. Excellent cuisine. Tennis, boating, fishing. An ideal centre for touring the Lakes. Tel. 222, A. A., R. A. C.
"The Hotel with the real home atmosphere"

LAKE DISTRICT
GLEN ROTHAY HOTEL
RYDAL Nr. AMBLESIDE
Beautiful wooded grounds overlooking Rydal Water, and adjoining grounds of late Poet Wordsworth; boating, bathing, tennis, electric light. Coaches from Windermere Station. A. A. and R. A. C. Tel. Ambleside 43.

LAKE DISTRICT—Beautiful Buttermere, National Trust's supreme purchase in Lakeland. VICTORIA GOLF HOTEL. Hot water, electricity. Separate Swiss balconies. From £4.5s.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss Bl... ...ab Cottage (home of Hartley Coleridge), Rydal, Ambleside; board residence, overlooking lake; open all year; bath, hot and cold, garage.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 0239

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En Pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, bath fr. 7/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London"
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet Assured Day and Night.

LONDON
Cumberland House Hotel
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast 6/6 per day, 10/6; residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON
HOTEL BRISTOL
170-2 Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W.
In London—as in many other famous cities all over the world, the name of the HOTEL BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and P. O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns. week. Room, breakfast, bath 7/6. Phone Western 1171-2. Tariff on application.

LONDON
NEW MANSION HOTELS
38, 39 and 40, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park. First class Hotel overlooking the beautiful Kensington Gardens; central for all parts of London. Central Heating. Gas fires. Hot and Cold water in every bed-room. Only English poultry and meat served. Inclusive terms (4 meals daily) from £2.12.6 weekly, 10/6 daily. Bed-room, Breakfast, Bath, Boots, attendance 6/6.
Tariff booklet on application to Hotel.

London — Windsor House
15-16 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Spotless cleanliness; excellent food; running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

MILTON HALL HOTEL
MONTPELIER ROAD, BRIGHTON
Comfortable Sunny House. Constant hot and cold water in rooms. Good food and cooking. Convenient buses. Garage, central. Near Christian Science church. 3, 3½ and 4 guineas weekly. Open to non-residents, including Sundays. Private suites if required. Few minutes sea. Personal supervision. Phone 2573.

NORTHUMBERLAND, WHITLEY BAY—Harlow Guest House, South Parade, one min. Promenade, sea; modern, comfortable. MRS. OSWALD ALLISON. Telephone 1110.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Western House Guest House, 1 West Ave., Gosforth, Newcastle—Hot and cold running water in bedrooms, central heating, grass tennis court, garages; terms from 3½ gns. weekly. Telephone 536311.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Regent Private Hotel, superior board residence; electric light, central heating, garden, garage, 55-59 Osborne Road. Tel. 906 Jesmond.

SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY—Rest, comfort, peace; welcome to a beautiful English home; 30 bed, 46 acres, tennis, riding; terms 3 to 4½ guineas. MR. and MRS. GRAVES, Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

SOUTHPORT—Clifton Hotel. Prom. A. A. Fully Equip. Elec. Lift. Orchestra. Tennis. Golf. Bathing. Garage. Tel. 4141. Telegrams Marine.

SOUTHPORT—Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade Central, hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires, 3 to 3½ gns. Tel. 7737.

TORQUAY, ARGYLL HALL PRIVATE HOTEL. Immediately overlooking sea front; sunny aspect, hot and cold in bedrooms; garage 20 cars; from 3½ gns. Tel. 2268.

TORQUAY—ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Sunny aspect overlooking Torwood Gardens; central heating throughout; running water in all bedrooms; from 3½ gns.; no extras. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hale.

ENGLAND
(Continued)

TORQUAY BABBACOMBE
ROSE GRANGE
Faultless cuisine and service. Hot and cold running water in all bedrooms. Luxurious restful beds. Ballroom, billiards. Garage, 18 cars. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal supervision. Terms from 3½ gns.

TORQUAY
YARDLEY MANOR PRIVATE HOTEL
Situated in Quiet Private Road
Central. Summer, from 3 Guineas.

TORQUAY—May we welcome you to CROFTON HOUSE HOTEL
Facing south; 3 min. sea; central heating; hot and cold water; personal supervision; from 3 gns.

TORQUAY
Chillingworth Private Hotel
BELGRAVE ROAD
Charmingly situated near sea. Hot and cold water throughout. Terms from 3 gns. Tel. 2185.

TORQUAY—EDENHURST
Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly. Telephone 375911. Telegrams, Edenhurst, Torquay.

WEYMOUTH, DORSET—"Naples of England," comfortable private residential hotel; moderate terms; 8 minutes to church; golf in vicinity. MRS. PRIOR, Burlington, Esplanade.

WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel facing sea; passenger lift; hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food; guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. Phone 326.

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS — Corrins, "Cliffeside" boarding establishment; our aim—to combine comfort, cleanliness, excellent catering, good service and every satisfaction; minute sea. 41 Castle Mona Avenue.

ISLE OF MAN, 2 Royal Mount, Onchan, Near Douglas—Facing sea, bathing, near golf links, tennis courts, home comforts; reasonable terms. MISS HARRISON.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN—Mrs. Abel Smith, 75 Westburn Drive—Comfortable board residence; moderate terms; every attention.

DUNOON, Douglas Hotel (Temp.)—Fine centre for Clyde Sailings; convenient, comfortable; near pier; on second and third floors.

EDINBURGH, Marwicks—Private Hotel, 7 and 8 Inverleith Terrace, near Christian Science church, overlooking Botanic Gardens; central. Tel. 248411.

EDINBURGH, KILDONAN HOTEL
Great Stuart Street, West End; ideal position overlooking the Dean Valley; quiet, convenient to all stations; two minutes Princes Street. J. SCOTT. Tel. 22445.

GLASGOW, Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St.—1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water all bedrooms, every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 33. Telegrams Fitzotel.

GLASGOW—Grosvenor Private Hotel, Botanic Gardens; hot and cold water in all bedrooms, electric lift. Tel. Western 2796 (A. A.)

NORTH BERWICK Bon-Accord — Private Hotel, Marmion Rd.; convenient station, golf and tennis. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY. Phone 77.

WALES

LLANDUDNO—Branksome Hotel; high class; hot and cold water; near both shores; cuisine and service speciality; garage near. MRS. ALLENBY KING.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE
HOTEL PENSION SPLENDID
Family hotel; excellent situation; 3 min. largest park of Prague; every modern convenience; central heating; hot and cold running water; first class cuisine; moderate rates.

ITALY

LIDO-VENEZIA
HOTEL MIRAMARE
Gran Viale S. M. Elisabetta
Excellent family house, newly built with modern comfort; pension 30 lire. Dir. E. VUSCOVICH.

ORTA, LAKE OF ORTA—Hotel Orta, lakeside, up-to-date; bathing, beautiful walks; pension 20 lire; garage.

PENSION CALCINA, VENICE — Ruskin's House, Zattere 780—Quiet, open, cool; pension terms from 25 to 30 lire.

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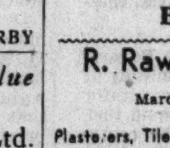
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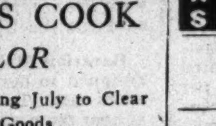
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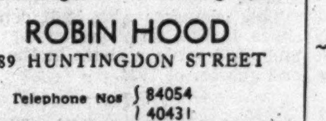
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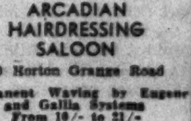
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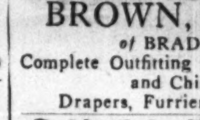
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Try
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of Sheffield
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Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

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COSTUMES : GLOVES
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BEAUTY PARLOUR
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Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishing and colour schemes.
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Permanent Hair Waving
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Special Spring Permanent 10/6
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Do the Best Work at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES
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Estimates Given
Over 30 Years' Practical Experience
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Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
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The most delicious of table sweets
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EDINBURGH

JOHNSTON'S
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Large variety of nationally advertised products.

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£2 15 0	£7 15 0	£9 10 0

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£3 5 0	£3 12 6	£4 7 6

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Light Refreshment Service Economical, Varied, Rapid
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Highland Agent—Miss Margaret Macleod, 8 Church Street Inverness.
Joint Western Highland Agents—Misses M. MacArthur and I. Bilson, 6 Craigard Road, Oban. Peebles and District Agent—Miss Jessie Bonsor, 61, High Street, Peebles.

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'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Virginia

Danville—Daily, no regular time assigned, WBTM, 1370kc.

Change in Schedule

Texas

Corpus Christi—Week days, 8:30 and 9 a.m., KGFI, 1500kc.

Discontinued

Florida

Jacksonville — Newscasts discontinued; WMBR, 1370kc.

Indiana

Anderson—Newscasts discontinued; WHBU, 1210kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Alabama

Mobile—Alternate Thursdays, 6 p. m., WSFA, 1410kc.

Texas

Waco—Sundays, 5 p. m., WACO, 1420kc.

Change in Schedule

Texas

Corpus Christi—Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 8 a. m.; Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m.; Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; Sundays, 1 p. m.; KGFI, 1500kc.

Worth Knowing



20" OF RAINFALL ANNUALLY IS CONSIDERED THE MINIMUM NECESSARY FOR ORDINARY FARMING.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

43

Check √ Yes or No

1. Are there more Neon electric signs displayed in Shanghai than in any other city except Los Angeles? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Is the following statement correct in every particular: "Esau sold his birthright to Isaac for a mess of red pottage"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Was "Looking Backward" written by Edward Bellamy? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Are most crimes in America committed by persons over 30 years of age? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Is Sir Samuel Hoare the Foreign Secretary of Great Britain? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Was Grant the next President after Lincoln? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Are all of the following words correctly spelled: quizzes, clairvoyance, restaurant, pachyderm, pecadillo? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Is the population of the State of Maine larger than that of the city of Baltimore? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Are "I" and "a" the only single letters which are words? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt a Roosevelt before she married? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Daily Anecdote

A Story of $30

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JOHN MARSHALL, the celebrated jurist, who served as Chief Justice of the United States from 1801 to 1835, was once pleading a case in court. The presiding judge took exception to some remark of Mr. Marshall's and fined him $30 for contempt of court.

With a low bow, Mr. Marshall offered profuse apologies. "Your honor," he said, "I have the greatest respect for this court and for the judge who presides over it. I intend to carry out every wish of this court, sir, and I will therefore pay this fine immediately. As it happens, however, I have not the full amount of $30 with me at the moment, and since no one in the courtroom knows me better than yourself, your honor, I must ask you to lend me that amount so that I may pay off this assessment at once."

The judge appreciated the humor of the situation. He turned to the court clerk. "Clerk," he ordered in his sternest voice, "remit that fine. The United States Government can better afford to lose $30 than I."

Daily Features

Watchful Waiting



This Fluffy Bundle of Purrs Was Stretched Out in Solid Comfort, When, All of a Sudden, Somebody Said That Soup Was On. Our Guess Is That Pussie Didn't Have to Be Begged. The Appealing Picture Was Shared With the Monitor Camera Club by Philip Heelam of Hollywood, Calif.

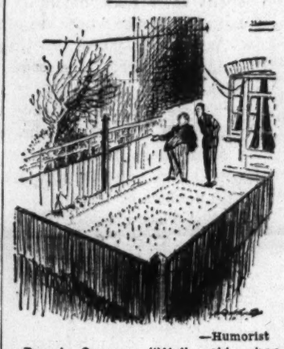
VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Weather Specialties

A YOUNG man told me his success in door-to-door selling came from his "weather-appeal" stocks. When it was raining and the ground was muddy, he appeared at doors with foot-scrapers to be attached to the steps of back or front porch, and with rubber mats in waffle weave that clean muddy soles. On sunny, hot days he went around with picnic supplies, and if any housewife was out of oiled paper or picnic plates, she could buy them without a trip downtown. On cold, blustery days, when the wind was seeping in every door and window crack, he came with felt weatherstripping to be applied to the cracks. He found the solution of many small daily sales to be simple if he followed "weather appeal" to begin with. B. R. L.

In Lighter Vein



—Humorist

Proud Owner: "Well, old chap, that's the kitchen garden, up to that post. No, I'll call the wife to take you over the flower garden."

Grammar Lesson

"I sentence you to spend 15 days in the city jail," said the judge, and added sorrowfully, "and I have a premonition that some day, unless you mend your ways, you will get a prison term."

"Tut, tut—such grammar, Judge," said the light-hearted vagrant, "ending a sentence with a premonition."—*Toronto Globe.*

Of Some Sort

A man who was tired of the bombastic assertions of the readers of a daily paper, wrote to the editor: "Sir—I own a black disk which, when placed on a gramophone, gives forth music. Is this a record?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Quotation for Today

OUR doubts are traitors, and make us lose the good we oft might win by fearing to attempt.—SHAKESPEARE.

The Children's Corner

Grandma's Surprise

ONE day, grandma took the twins, Mildred and Michael, to a restaurant in the big city.

"What will you have?" she asked them, as their eyes wandered about the strange, new dining room.

"A piece of watermelon," answered Mildred promptly.

"Very well," said Grandma. "We'll order three pieces of watermelon. And that reminds me—"

"—of a story."

"Right you are," said Grandma, removing her gloves with an air of pleasure.

"It happened when I was a little girl. I didn't go to the city then—ever. I lived on a farm and only went to town, which is much, much smaller than a city, about twice a year. But I had watermelon just the same."

"Did the grocery man bring it to you?" asked Michael wisely.

"No, he didn't bring us our food as he does with you. We raised most of it right on the farm. And what didn't grow there, my father would buy when he went to town and then bring it home in the buggy."

It Grew There

"But we didn't have to go very far for our watermelon, because it grew right on our land, just on the other side of the grove."

"A watermelon tree!"

"No, the watermelons grew on a vine, close to the ground. Early in the spring, long before there were any melons in sight, my father would show me the two tiny leaves from where the melon would come.

"'Watch it,' he would say to me. 'Every day it will grow a little until sometime in July it will be a real big watermelon, ripe enough to eat. And then we'll take it back to the house.'

"I picked out my own watermelon, long before it was ripe," said Grandma. "One day my father told me I could hitch up my dog, Rover, to the tiny cart and get the watermelon and bring it home.

"I looked around for my brother, Tom, to help me, but he was not in sight. Father was busy haying, so I went alone with Rover and the cart.

"When I got to the place where my watermelon had been, it was gone."

What Had Happened

"Gone!" said Mildred and Michael together.

"Yes," said Grandma solemnly. "There were other melons there, to be sure. But the one I had been told I could call my own was gone. And the others, father had said, were not ready to be picked.

"I sat down and thought hard. I began to count the melons all over again to make sure. I thought of one of our lively pigs that had got into the corn field one day.

"I wondered if he could have taken the watermelon. But there was not even the tiniest bit of the rind left to explain the story.

"I started to go back to the house with Rover and the cart when suddenly my brother, Tom, appeared through the trees.

"Hurry up, sister," he said. "I picked your watermelon for you and we're going to have a party at the house."

"You see," said Grandma, as the waiter appeared with three plates bearing slices of the very fruit she was describing, "my brother thought he would surprise me. He didn't know I had gone out to pick the watermelon myself. And really it tasted quite as good as if I had picked it, when we all sat down together to enjoy it."

What They Say

Manufacturing Success

"The hard thing, in government as in business, is to make a success without a lot of money."—*Bruce Barton.*

Amid Rising Taxes

"The American people are becoming increasingly conscious of their obligations to the citizens of tomorrow."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Profit

"A certain return on money is necessary to make our industrial system work."—*Bernard M. Baruch.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Praetorium

WE ARE informed in Mark 15:16 that at the close of Jesus' trial before Pilate "the soldiers led (Jesus) away into the hall called Praetorium," or, as the Revised Version puts it, "within the court which is the Praetorium!"

The Greek word thus translated—or, rather, transliterated—occurs again in Matt. 27:27, and is there rendered "the common hall" (Authorized Version), and "the palace" (Revised Version).

Among the Romans, the word *praetorium* was originally used to describe the tent of a *praetor* or general; but, as time went by, the term came to be employed in a wider sense to designate the official residence of a Roman governor; and it appears that as used in the passages cited, it refers to the palace of Herod, which was taken over by Pontius Pilate, and almost certainly occupied by him. This building was a magnificent structure which lay in the western section of the city of Jerusalem.

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts Worth Thinking About

If there be anything that can be called genius, it consists chiefly in ability to give that attention to a subject which keeps it steadily in the mind, till we have surveyed it accurately on all sides.—*Reid.*

War seldom, if ever, settles anything; more frequently than not it leads to fresh wars.—*Sir William Robertson.*

When a man is wrong and won't admit it he always gets angry.—*Haliburton.*

Live pure, speak truth, right wrong, else wherefore born.—*Tennyson.*

A good speech is a good thing, but the verdict is the thing.—*Daniel O'Connell.*

The greatest remedy for anger is delay.—*Seneca.*

Education hews the block off and gets out the man.—*Pope.*

It is a fraud to borrow what we are unable to repay.—*Syrus.*

The load becomes light which is cheerfully borne.—*Ovid.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Will and the Way

Austin, Texas

A YOUNG girl's lower limbs had been incased in plaster casts that were not to be removed for 10 weeks. Despite the fact that her school friends and neighbors called often, and were very kind, there were many hours each day when the time seemed to pass very slowly.

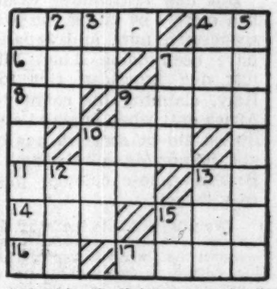
One day when a near neighbor was calling, she told the girl about a program she had heard on her radio. The girl remarked that a radio would help her to pass the long hours; but since the house was not wired for electricity, it seemed impossible for her to have one installed.

On returning to her home the neighbor related the conversation to her son, who had a heavily insulated wire suitable for outdoor use. In looking over the situation he saw that by attaching this wire to a connection on the back porch of his home, it could be extended to the girl's window.

He then moved their radio to her bedside and connected it. He also placed an electric lamp near by, which made it possible for her to read at night when she seemed unable to sleep.

The true neighborly spirit expressed in this loving deed will long be held in grateful remembrance by the girl.

Crossword Puzzle No. 102



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Saucy
4—Musical note
6—Past
7—Ventilate
8—Behold
9—Hebrew month
10—Conjunction
11—Extensive
15—Preposition
16—A large deer
15—Incline the head
16—Japanese measure
17—Weights

Down

1—To flatter
2—Self
3—International language
4—Inlet
5—Chores
7—Total
9—Emmet
10—Inquire
12—Character in "Arabian Nights"
13—Electrified particle
15—Negation

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Next to Gen. Hugh Johnson's rest periods, perhaps the shortest thing in the way of vacations is a naval building holiday.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Note to Travel Film Producers: We are already fairly well aware that the Dutch wear measack pants and wooden shoes.

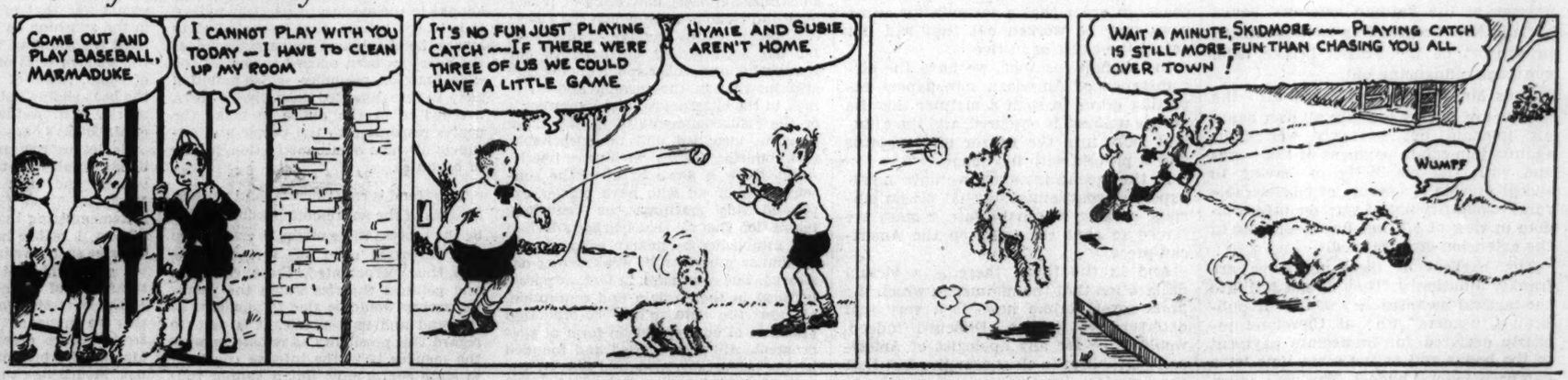
Sovereign Visitor: The fellow who tells you how hard he works wouldn't have time to tell you so if it were true.

Punch: It is estimated that a fly lays 30,000,000 eggs in a lifetime. The only consolation is that flies can't cackle.

Tyler Daily Courier-Times: Many a checkered career ends in stripes.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Skidmore Believes in Doing His Share*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Little Fixer*

By CARMACK



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1935 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Two Wrongs—

ALMOST daily Benito Mussolini makes it plainer that Italy, like Japan, is going straight back to methods of the past—with its colonial wars, its diplomatic chicanery, its armaments breeding armaments—for an attempted solution of pressing national needs by a "civilizing" and "heroic" adventure in Ethiopia.

It is not enough for peace advocates to say that the prewar past—in diplomacy, at least, a very wicked past—has been left behind, superseded by the League of Nations Covenant and the lofty pledges of the Paris Pact. Nations jealously guarding spoils of the imperialism of other days lack moral force when they shake their fingers at Japan with her new version of "manifest destiny," at the unsatisfied Third Reich, or at Mussolini's "Italy of the Caesars."

These three powers—Japan seizing Manchuria and pushing into North China; Germany rearming and scrapping the Versailles Treaty by unilateral action; Italy using age-old pretexts to satisfy colonial ambitions in East Africa—have thrown their weight in the current of the past. This action has been explained on the ground of reaction against the forward current of peace. It has also been excused on the ground of national necessity in the face of a world of satisfied nations seeking to hold the lid on dynamic and dissatisfied nations.

But new lawlessness cannot be justified merely by citing the past, as Italian spokesmen now, and Japanese recently, have been doing. Luigi Pirandello has just dug American ribs for criticizing Italy, claiming his country is doing in Africa only what England and the United States did in America against the Indians. Signor Mussolini struck out at Great Britain—whose colonial past makes an easy target:

> We will imitate to the letter those who presume to be our schoolmasters. They have shown that, when it was necessary to create or defend an empire, they did not take into consideration at all the opinions of the world. . . . We only, we exclusively, and no others, are the arbiters of our interests and the guarantors of our future.

In 1913 such a statement might have called for little comment. In 1935 it amounts to an open defiance of the League of Nations Covenant, legally binding on Italy, and of the spirit if not the letter of the Paris Pact. It is the past strident against organized peace. But we cannot be content with mere indictment. Or even with shallow diagnosis. We have the task of understanding causes and seeking to remove them.

Reasons for this reactionary stand lie far deeper than Mussolini's personal temper, just as Japanese and German attitudes are intensified by the pressure of economic need. Italy, Japan and Germany, not to mention China, Ethiopia, Austria and several other nations, need basic solutions of economic problems. In the past, similar problems brought on war as a supposed final arbiter.

Yet war makes more problems than it solves, as witness the world since 1918. The postwar peace agencies have so far prevented some violent readjustments, but have signally failed in the greatest tests, notably in stopping the armaments race, in the Orient, and prospectively in East Africa. Every major defeat has arisen in large measure from the failure to adjust political and economic conditions having roots deep in the past.

The Italo-Ethiopian dispute illustrates this by disclosures of secret accords and protocols, not only before the war, but even by members of the League within recent years—1923, 1926, 1935—virtually dividing Ethiopia among European powers.

No nation is entitled to take a holier-than-thou attitude. No nation can afford to. Least of all the satisfied or privileged nations. As this newspaper has repeatedly pointed out, no new world order is possible unless it provides peaceful methods of making the adjustments hitherto made by war. Until Article 19 of the Covenant, which was designed to remove injustices and make adjustments by conciliation, be actively used war remains the alternative.

The nations which have profited most from past imperialism have the greatest responsibility to employ this method, and to do it before pressure is exerted, before just awards look like concessions to force. There is no good in citing one wrong as excuse for another, in dragging up the unjust past against nations which have set their faces toward a new future based on justice. Such excuses for present lawlessness overlook genuine reforms. They forget, for instance, British withdrawal from India, American withdrawal from the Philippines. And they deny the fondest aspirations of all peoples.

But reformed imperialists must make it clear that they are reformed. They must keep their own diplomacy clear of the old methods and motives. If they are to rely on moral power, it must be moral. And if they are going to ask the underprivileged nations to recognize any law except their own necessities, they must evidence a similar willingness.

The Insurgents Surge In

DOUBTLESS when President Roosevelt sent down his tax message late in June, he thought he was laying out a job merely for Congress. But he also let himself in for a lot of work when he hesitated to make clear immediately thereafter whether he meant the job to be done at this session or next. The insurgents in Congress thereupon took the bit in their teeth and the President into camp, if present indications are reliable.

First, Senators Robert La Follette, Huey Long, J. Elmer Thomas and others volunteered such instant aid for his wealth-taxing proposals that he was maneuvered into keeping Congress in session. Now that the deliberations are duly prolonged, Senator William E. Borah makes it known that a renewed drive will be made for passage of the Patman veterans' bonus bill and that Progressives have organized in support of the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill.

Thus Mr. Roosevelt is faced with the prospect of having to make all over again his splendid but narrowly won fight against immediate payment of the bonus and with the possibility of having to accept or veto a measure of considerable rural popularity but of very doubtful wisdom in view of all that has been done in the extension of farm credit.

The backers of these measures are frankly inflationist. They do not fall into the farcical inconsistency of the "Republican Crusaders" who at Cleveland recently declared for immediate payment of the bonus and at the same time for a balanced federal budget. The very object of this "insurge" is to get a wave of greenbacks afloat in the country. The Patman bill would pay about $2,120,000,000 in this medium, and the Frazier-Lemke bill would sell $3,000,000,000 of Government bonds either to the public or to the Federal Reserve banks.

A faintly amusing aspect of this is the fact that only about a week ago some political conservatives were looking with an almost hopeful gleam in their eyes toward Senator Borah as a possible Republican nominee for President in 1936. So enthralled were they with the fact that he still stood for the Constitution that they seemed to forget how shocked they had been at the things he had believed and proposed should be done under it for more than twenty years. Mr. Borah might make a good President—but not for some of those who hoped he would "stop Roosevelt."

Free Press—One Defense

THREE "Stop, Look and Listen" signs have flashed across the path of the American press in its own very recent headlines.

There is the account of Mrs. Anna Sage, popularly believed to have turned John Dillinger over to the police. Mrs. Sage relates how the newspaper stories of Dillinger's exploits were of great comfort to that desperado.

There is the account of Alcatraz Prison, federal penitentiary off the shore from San Francisco, where the gates are barred against the press, in order to wean the criminal from a taste for publicity.

And then there is the account of the press committee of the American Bar Association, which condemns the conduct of the press in the Lindbergh trial and urges collaboration between press and courts in order that a formula for crime news may be worked out that will not defeat the cause of justice.

In the first instance, we have the circumstance of American newspapers reporting crime in such a manner that its savage ugliness is obscured, and the criminal looks into the mirror of newsprint and is pleased with his image.

In the second instance, we have newspapers so contaminating that prison officials, seeking to rehabilitate a man, are forced to shut the doors on the American press.

And in the third, there is a virtual declaration that the manner in which the press covers crime news is a very real deterrent to justice. Difficult, indeed, would it be for any apologist of American journalism to gloss over the fact that the American legal profession, in order to empower justice, has been forced to direct an appeal to the press that it change its manners.

Thus the press in these cases is disclosed as a comfort and joy to the uncaught criminal, a menace to the man to be rehabilitated, and a deterrent to justice.

The American press has rightly demanded and been granted almost unrestricted freedom. This privilege should induce on the part of the press, not license and social irresponsibility, but a keen sense of duty in exercising its rights constructively. It is, indeed, an ironic misuse of its freedom to enroll itself in any degree on the wrong side of society's desperate battle against crime.

The priceless freedom of the press will be best protected if the press uses its power always with appreciation for the responsibilities invoked by privilege.

Women as People

Book News of the Day

MISS WINIFRED HOLTBY always presents her subjects brilliantly, and her latest work WOMEN (London: John Lane. The Bodley Head Ltd. 3s. 6d. net) is no exception to the rule, especially since it deals with matters on which she is an acknowledged expert, about which she has thought pretty fundamentally, and of which she writes with enjoyment and an obvious satisfaction in her quick powers of deduction.

Woman—for the purpose of determining her status in a rapidly changing society—is traced from earliest times through the civilizations of Egypt and Knossos, and Greece and Sparta, through the fortunes of the Mothers in Israel and the Matrons of Rome, down—or perhaps more literally, up—to the appearance of those notions about sex equality which began to make themselves felt in Europe at the time of the Industrial Revolution and the French Revolution and expanded, before the World War, into the campaign for the suffrage and, after it, into the campaign for economic equality.

* * *

The survey is not by any means exhaustive—the book runs to hardly more than 200 pages—but its very brevity serves its purpose. It is doubtful whether a more comprehensive history could have presented the position with half such clarity, since it might so easily have resulted in obscuring, by many words, the main issue—the opportunity to discuss not merely the historical facts, but the existence of what Miss Holtby calls the "inferiority-superiority ratio" between men and women, and the effects of the curious balances of public opinion in regard to marriage and spinsterhood, to professions and lack of professions, which tend to perturb the peace of women and to puzzle men.

The point to be settled is whether sex equality is going to make both men and women happier. "I think," Miss Holtby says, "that the real object behind our demand is not to reduce all men and women to the same dull pattern. It is rather to release their richness of variety.

* * *

"It seems possible," she adds, "that in a wiser world we should walk more delicately. We might, perhaps, consider individuals as individuals, not primarily as members of this or that race, sex or status. We might be content to love the individual, perceiving in him or her a spirit which is divine as well as human and which has little to do with the accident of the body. We might allow individual ability rather than social tradition to determine what vocation each member of our community should follow.

"And it is possible that in such a world we should find a variety of personality undreamed of today, a social solidarity today rendered unimaginable by prejudices, grievances, fears and repulsions, a radiance of adventure, of happiness and satisfaction now only hinted at by poets and prophets."

P. M. L.

North . . South . . East . . West

Politics in the Courts

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is a careless and hazardous tendency, again apparent, to look critically or suspiciously upon the courts of last resort in the states and nationally, as the interpreters, not of fundamentals, but as the responsive mediators and appraisers of the political emotions and prejudices of the people who have established them. Fortunately there remains, as permanent and fixed as any human agency can be fixed, the constitutional basis, buttressed by precedent and custom, upon which the courts rest. Against this, human frailty thus far has been proved impotent. In our thoughtful and sober moments we are grateful that in the turmoil and strivings, in the bitterness of disappointments or the disillusionments of defeat, there remains, unsullied and unimpeachable, this enduring fortress of human liberty.

But there is dawning upon the consciousness of all who have felt or expressed this gratitude the disturbing realization that all that has been devised and established by human agencies can, by similar processes, be weakened or destroyed. The courts are, in fact, as purely political in their origin and conception, as are the two other co-ordinated branches of our republican form of government. All were devised and founded by the people governed, and it is by the will—the wisdom—of the people that they exist and function. But in the courts there repose a continuing authority and power which are not responsive to the changing will or prejudice of those who have agreed that whatever expedients may be tried or abandoned by legislatures or executives, there shall remain, as arbiter, referee or counselor this political creature which must, for the safety of all concerned, continue unswayed and uninfluenced by partisan prejudices or sectional ambitions.

* * *

It cannot be insisted that changing political and economic conditions do not influence or dictate the judgments and interpretations of the courts. These do have their effect, and they are reflected progressively by the courts just as they are reflected day by day and year by year in human experience. But it is insisted, and I am certain it can be shown, that the vacillations and whims of human prejudice and partisan ambition are not thus reflected or perpetuated.

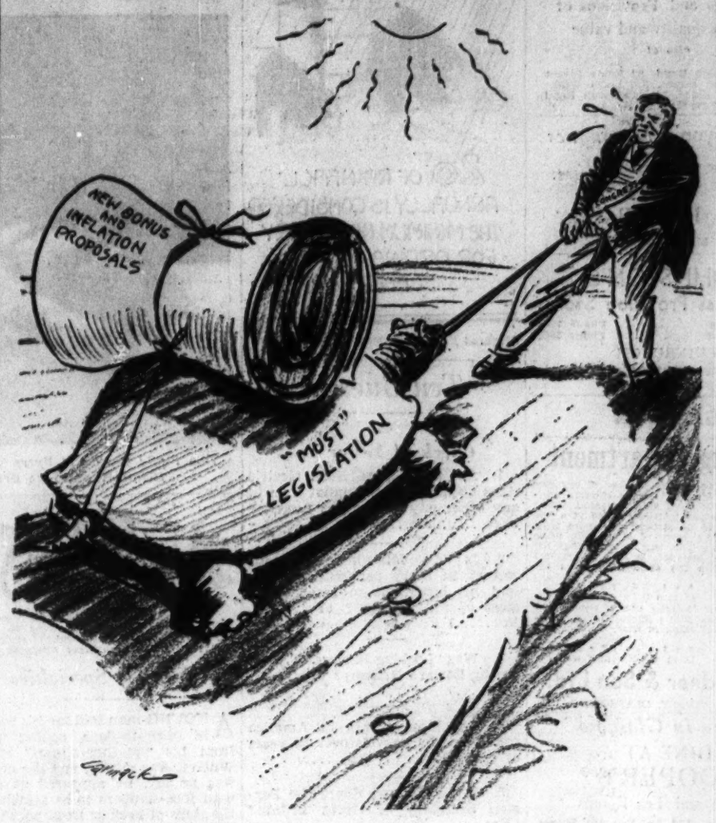
It is to insure a continuance of this immunity and freedom from such a possibility that the need now, as in the years of reconstruction following the war between the states, is that the integrity of the courts shall remain, in fact and in theory, unquestioned and above the suspicion of partisan taint. There has been, in the readjustment of our political machinery in many of the jurisdictions, a weakening of judicial morale due to the change in the manner of selecting judges. It is true, I believe, that in the effort to insure the selection of nonpartisan judges the door has been opened somewhat too wide. Emotion, prejudice, selfish ambition have, in turn, asserted themselves or been acceded to in the desire to make the courts responsive to the people and adjuncts of some dominant faction, locally or by states.

* * *

This trend is experimental and perilous because of the not remote possibility that by the process there might be established and engrafted upon our jurisprudence, and thus perpetuated, those economic and political theories which the people themselves would be glad to repudiate as unsound and uneconomic. It is vain to regard this possibility as remote because the menace is to the inferior courts or to state courts only. But it cannot thus easily be put aside or disregarded. It is by exactly such processes that the basis of our juridical system would finally be undermined. In recent months it has been proposed that power be extended to the President to add, by appointment, to the present quota of Supreme Court judges. By others it has been proposed that the people, by majorities or combined political blocs, recapture the power, or the right, to reverse the judgments and opinions of the Supreme Court.

Another tendency, perhaps as dangerous, is to look to the bench for a candidate for the highest political office in the land. Here, if permitted, would be dangled before some ambitious jurist an alluring political reward for services rendered. All these emotional subterfuges are undemocratic, unsound in theory, and destructive of the ideal of a properly conceived and wisely adjusted balance of a co-ordinated governmental structure.

As It Must Seem to Congress



Derwentwater Days

OUR annual week at Derwentwater was notable because we went there alone with Mamma, whose discipline seemed to be so much less rigid than that enforced by Nannie. Another fact which lent glamour to this holiday was the knowledge that our parents had spent their honeymoon in Miss Hicks's Lakeside House where we always stayed.

As soon as polite greetings had been duly exchanged, Meg inquired of Miss Hicks:

"Do we sleep in the same room as last year, with the bed and the press?"

Miss Hicks had a large face, black eyes and a double chin which creased into gobbles of laughter.

"Eh! That press! I might have known you'd be looking for the big press and the bed again! Yes, that's the room where you three girls will sleep. Roon along oopstairs and see what you think of it all."

* * *

Our stout boots thundered up the stairs and Meg threw open a door at the top. We drew a breath of relief. The room was unchanged. There was the press and there was the vast, green curtained four-post bed. We glanced at each other and nodded.

"Let's ——" breathed Meg.

We removed our boots, took a flying leap and landed on the feather mattress. Helen closed the curtains and we lay still in the weird and somewhat stuffy green gloom.

Presently I suggested, "How about diving?"

This was a game of our own invention. We balanced on the footboard of the bed for as long as we could maintain a precarious foothold, then, with a whoop, plunged into the soft depths of pillows, quilt and feather bed. The sensation was delicious and the noise incredible. Hair ribbons got lost, buttons flew in all directions. All too soon Mamma called up the staircase:

"Children, children, what are you doing? That's a dreadful noise!"

"Mama's coming! Let's hide in the press," Meg whispered.

The big clothes press held us all three standing flat against the wall. We struggled desperately to stifle our giggles as Mamma and Miss Hicks entered the room and pretended to hunt for us. Miss Hicks emitted a fat chuckle as she suggested:

"Seems to me they moost have gone to bed without any sooper!"

At this our giggles exploded and we tumbled out of the press.

* * *

After breakfast next morning Mamma announced:

"Miss Hicks's brother is going to take you out in his boat. Be very good and do whatever he tells you. I will be by the dock when you return. I'm going to make a sketch."

The lake was at its best in those early summer days. Larchwood and birchwood were mirrored in blue water on which the distant islands seemed enchanted gardens of wild flowers. To us it offered an endless variety of entrancing sights, sounds and scents. Foremost among the scents was that of new paint blistering in the sunshine on Mr. Hicks's boat. One liked the sound of water sucking around the wooden piles of the dock; the creak of ropes, rattle of rowlocks; the feel of the boat sliding out into deep water; the sparkle of drops that fell from the blades of Mr. Hicks's oars.

He let us row and get as wet as we liked. He also let us land on one of the islands and pick wood anemones for Mamma.

Remembering that carpet of deep pink flowers, I realize how impossible it is to describe such loveliness. Only music could tell of it and that would be music like the sound of falling dew. In the bottom of the boat Meg found a bailing tin. In this we managed to keep our bouquet fresh. As we drew near shore we saw Mamma at work with her easel and paint box. Flourishing the tin Helen called:

"Look, we've got some wooden —— wooden ——".

Helen's tongue was inclined to trip over unusual words. Rather pompously I corrected her.

"Wood anemones, Helen. Say it properly."

"Wood anemones — wood, anemo— wooden—wood—" she went on murmuring the words to herself.

We tumbled out of the boat and crowded round Mamma. We watched the picture take form on the canvas before us, blue lake, shadowy hills, distant island.

"It's a beautiful picture, Mamma!" Helen said presently. "I'm glad you're putting in the pink flowers."

"I'm so glad you like my picture, Helen. Can you think of a name for it?"

Helen hesitated, then.

"I know," she exclaimed triumphantly. "Let's call it *'Woodenenemies.'*"

J. S. G.

The Wide Horizon

Planes Open the Orient

By Randall Gould

SHANGHAI

THINGS move slowly in China. It may well be that the first arrivals of transpacific air mail and passengers will find airplane travel in Asia confined at the outset to the area within China's own borders. But that takes in quite a lot of territory which is well covered by airplane lines. They open up districts which can be visited by other means only at the cost of long and often trying journeyings.

Considering first the China National Aviation Corporation network, there are three main lines—the southern line to Canton, newest of the three, the northern line to Peiping which was the second to open, and the "river line" up the Yangtse which began operations on Oct. 20, 1929. On that date a Loening amphibion took off from Lunghwa Airport, south of the Shanghai foreign areas, on the 516-mile journey up to Hankow by way of Nanking, Anking, and Kiukiang, serving the chief ports of the lower Yangtse area.

* * *

The Shanghai-Hankow line was extended on April 1, 1931, to Ichang, at the foot of the world-famous Yangtse Gorges, and this line was again extended on October 21 of the same year to distant Chungking which is 1600 miles by river steamer from Shanghai. Finally, on Nov. 11, 1933, an extension from Chungking to Chengtu, capital of Szechwan Province, was started, using Stinson monoplanes, and now the great port of Shanghai is linked with the capital of the most western and one of the richest provinces in all China. By ordinary methods it takes around three weeks to get to Chengtu from Shanghai, but by airplane one does it in less than three days by easy stages—in fact, it could easily be done in two.

This latest offshoot from this "river run" is the C. N. A. C. line from Chungking down into French-controlled Yunnan Province. A trimotored Ford was brought out from America this spring to start weekly service across the high mountains into Yunnan by way of Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow Province. While the reason for starting this line was largely political, it is believed that the mail and passenger business will quickly make it highly profitable.

And no one who wings his way over the breadth of the Pacific will wish to miss storied and picturesque Peiping. With arrival of a 14-passenger 200-miles-an-hour Douglas airliner, C. N. A. C. this spring planned to change the three-times-weekly service between Shanghai and Peiping by way of Haichow, Tsingtao and Tientsin to a daily service covering the entire route in four to five hours. It is noteworthy that the Shanghai-Canton branch, serving the whole China coast from the Yangtse Delta to Canton's Pearl River, covers a territory with a population of more than 100,000,000.

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Arrivals from America will be primarily attracted to the C. N. A. C. lines in China because these are the lines linked with Pan American, but Eurasia is by no means to be ignored even though its Berlin service has not yet got under way. Eurasia flies from Shanghai to Lanchow, this line passing through Nanking, Chenchow, Sianfu and then doubling northeastward to Paotow by way of Ningsha. It also operates an efficient line from Peiping, by an inland route, to Canton, passing through the junction point of Chenchow, intersecting the C. N. A. C. up-Yangtse line at Hankow, and with another stop at Changsha.

For demonstration purposes, Luft-Hansa sent out a great trimotored monoplane from Berlin to China and this Junkers Ju 52 set a record by reaching Shanghai by way of Athens, Cairo, Baghdad, Calcutta, Bangkok and Canton in only 65 flying hours. But its 18-passenger capacity and its considerable fuel consumption were both too much for the present China travel and it was subsequently staked out at the Shanghai airdrome pending the conclusion of negotiations as to its fate.

There is one other line known as the China Southwest Aviation Corporation, run by Cantonese who want to develop civil aviation in the south of China. They obtained two Stinson monoplanes of four-passenger capacity, and a mail service was started last August from Canton inland to Kungchow via Luichow, with ambitious plans for flying to Yunnan and to the island of Hainan.

That completes the map of air travel possible to the air arrival in China at the present time.

Mirror of Opinion

The High Faith of Science

WHEN scientists of the stamp of James Jeans and Arthur Eddington roam the known universe, come back to tell us it is "mysterious" and that "matter may eventually turn out to be pure thought," the simple tenets of religious faith are not left as high and dry as have been supposed.

Even in the physical sciences certain assumptions have to be made to begin with, and Eddington's comment that his statements would seem nonsense were he not to presuppose a something in the universe that eludes detection, yet explains all. . . .

Science no longer threatens to rob man of his entire spiritual wardrobe. We are back where such majestic figures as Moses, Plato, Paul, John, Augustine and others have stood. We stand with shoes removed and with upturned faces awaiting a new revelation which should be fuller and richer than anything that has preceded it—a spiritual renaissance.

In the new, high faith of science this is not only implied—it is anticipated.—*Albany (N. Y.) Knickerbocker Press.*